MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c

VOL. XX. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1852. NO. 3.

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

EVERGREENS IN MAINE.

Most of the resinous evergreens can be cultivated in Maine, successfully, and many of the most beautiful of them are natives of the State. Three varieties of Pines,—the White Pine, the Norway, and the Pitch Pines,—are found within our borders, and grow to great perfection, and yet we seldom see any of them set out as ornamental trees. Then we have the Hemlock, very extensively spread all over the State, and a tree of which great use is made. Its bark for tanning, its wood for fuel, for timber and boards,—but who takes pains to honor it with a removal to any pleasure ground, or with a situation where it will serve as an ornamental tree, as well as a shelter! Objections are sometimes made to this tree because, in the forest, where it grows spontaneously, when it becomes of full size, its branches often become "scraggy," as they call it, and present a naked and distorted appearance. Mr. Downing, in his January number of the Horticulturist, has some remarks upon this tree, and meets the objections mentioned above, in this manner:—"Have you ever seen the hemlock planted in the midst of a smooth lawn, the soil a deep loam, and the site favorable? No. Then you have yet to discover how full of symmetry, how finely proportioned, how graceful, how rich and dark a green in winter, how pure and soft a green in spring, is the hemlock. In fact, it is as handsome as the Deodar, and is very much like it. The latter droops more, and is *silvery* in its foliage, instead of *bronzy*—but they are much alike otherwise, and are the best possible companions in the pleasure grounds."

Here we would stop to enquire if any one in Maine has ever tried the "Deodar Cedar," as it is called, long enough to ascertain how it stands our climate? It is found native on the Nepaul Mts. in Tartary, grows high toward the summits of these great elevations, and in a "*decidedly cool*" region. It is said to flourish well in the climate of Scotland, and no doubt would flourish well in Maine, if properly set out and taken care of. It is of the same genus as the Cedar of Lebanon, or sacred cedar, which we read of in the Scriptures, and which is thus indirectly, but very happily, described by one of the prophets: "Behold, the Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon with fair branches, and with a shadowing shroud, and of a high stature; and his top was among the thick boughs. His boughs were multiplied, and his branches became long. The fir trees were not like his boughs, nor the chesnut trees like his branches: not any tree in the garden of God was like unto him in his beauty." [Ez. xxxi.

The arbor vitæ, or what is more commonly known among us as the cedar, is a beautiful evergreen when planted in groups and rendered compact by pinching the tips of the branches. It also forms a beautiful hedge, presenting, when properly trained, a dense, compact wall of living green, during the whole year; but when suffered to stand alone it does not present a very magnificent appearance.

The silver fir, balsam fir, as it is sometimes called, is more in demand among us than any of our evergreens, and indeed is almost the only one that is removed from its native site and planted as an ornamental tree. Its regular, pyramidal form, and dense mass of short, linear, evergreen leaves, form a pleasing contrast when grouped with other trees, and give an agreeable variety to the landscape where they are found.

A variety of this fir, which is a native of Norway, called the Norway Fir, or Norway Spruce, is coming into demand quite extensively for an ornamental evergreen, and a shelter or screen.—It grows somewhat different in shape from our silver fir,—its general form is pyramidal, but it branches lower down, and makes a more close protection when planted closely than our native fir does.

In addition to these, the common double spruce, called oftentimes the black spruce, and the single spruce, are but very seldom transplanted, and yet they make a very beautiful addition to the group of evergreens when cultivated. All of our native evergreens are entitled to more consideration as ornamental trees than they have yet received among us, and where screens or protection is wanted against the cold northerly or easterly winds, nothing can be found better than a collection of them closely planted. They will form a complete barrier against the storms and cutting winds, and a good protection to shrubs and half hardy trees which we often wish to cultivate in the garden.

STOP HIS KICKING.

It is not an uncommon thing to meet with horses which will kick while in harness. Such horses are dangerous to drive, and the habit diminishes their value very much. The Ohio Cultivator publishes a communication from Jonathan Coe, of Dalton, Ohio, giving the following simple method of preventing the practice of this pernicious trick. Take a forked stick, about two feet long, varying a little, according to the size of the horse, tie the ends of the fork firmly to each end of the bridle bit, and the other end of the stick to the lower end of the collar, so as to keep the head up, and this will prevent his kicking. A few days' working in this manner will commonly effect a cure. Horses, he says, are more apt to kick when turning in, plowing, or harrowing, than when doing any other work.

IRON BUILDINGS. Brick, says the Philadelphia Dispatch, is cheaper than iron for buildings; iron is cheaper than brown stone, and the latter is cheaper than marble. Iron is yet a new material. The pattens for castings are most expensive parts of the cost. After a while, when an infinite variety of patterns are made, which will suit all tastes, iron will be as cheap as brick.

A GOOD USE TO PUT FOXES TO.

It is often the case that one nuisance will destroy another. The Inverness Courier, a Scotch paper, mentions the following plan adopted by a Mr. Fraser, of Dochgarron Locks, who was very much pestered with an unusual number of rats that frequented his premises, the barn and dairy constantly suffering from their depredations. He accordingly, last Spring, got a young fox, and shut him up a few days in his barn, when all the rats, disliking the stranger's company, immediately removed, and pitched their camp in the dairy. Not liking this move very well, he took the fox and chained him outside at the end of the building, when the rats finding themselves "in a state of siege," cleared out from the premises entirely. We know that foxes are great enemies to rats and mice, and we have supposed that one reason why field mice are so plenty in many parts of Maine is because the foxes have been hunted and become scarce.

A STATE STOCK FARM.

A correspondent from Sebec proposes the establishment of a State Stock Farm, or perhaps it should be called a Model Farm. We give the following extracts from his letter:

Permit a poor, uneducated farmer, who lives nearly down to the jumping off place, to say a few words to you of what I have thought much of. I have but little confidence in my own judgment, and my theory may be all moonshine, or it may have been discussed in the Legislature years past; if so, it did not come to my knowledge. The subject is a *State Farm*, to be owned by the State, in some central part of the State, sufficiently large to keep a large stock of horses, neat cattle, hogs, and sheep, and also to plant and sow all kinds of seed that would be profitable for the farmers in different parts of the State to raise. To procure the *best* of everything, both animal and vegetable, from any part of the world—try experiments, and then scatter the best of everything into all parts of the State. If this had been done when we first became a State, our State would be twenty millions of dollars better off than it now is. Don't start or think that I am crazy, till you have thought and figured awhile.

Think how much better off we should have been now, if the State had urged a few bushels of winter wheat into every town in the State, ten years ago, with full directions how to manage it to the best advantage. Look throughout the State, and see the horses generally, with a few exceptions, compared with the whole number. They are a miserable race of creatures, peaked at both ends, nearly cut off in the middle, with a knot under their noses to keep them off the ground, with an able man whipping and pounding two of them to get along a load that one ought to carry with ease, if proper attention had been paid to the improvement of the stock.—You remember Mr. Drew's description of the draught horses in England, weighing from sixteen to twenty-four hundred. Then think of Col. Fremont riding seven hundred miles in seven days, on horseback, and one day rode a mare ninety miles and drove her thirty more. Then think of the race between the Arabian horses and the horses of the Jockey Club of London, running three miles in nine minutes, in from four to six inches of loose sand. Now, sir, there is energy enough in this State to stock the State with such horses with comparatively a small expense compared with the benefit. I will give you one fact which happened in this town. A mare was driven here from New York, and becoming lame was left. She had a male colt, which was kept. One of his colts was owned by a farmer; another farmer near him bought a colt to raise and sell to make money out of. They were kept in town until they were six years old. When they were four months old, the owners disputed which was worth the most, but when they were six years old, one was sold for seventy-five dollars, and the other, the New York breed, is prized by the best judges in Penobscot County to be worth three hundred. Now, without doubt, when they were four months old, one was worth two hundred dollars more than the other. Now if there are thirty thousand farmers, (all guess work, but I think low enough,) and each farmer should raise one such colt as the best, in ten years the difference would be between the good and poor breeds six millions of dollars. Why do Vermont horses stand so high in the market, both in Boston and Maine? Because the people in Vermont were driven through necessity to improve the breed of horses to draw their goods one hundred and fifty and two hundred miles from Portland and Boston, and now the *name* is worth twenty-five dollars in a good horse in the market over others. We can import horses and mares from England for a small expense over their first cost. We want mares as well as horses, to keep up the full blood. If we get a good horse only, as is generally the case if we get any that is good, we have only *half breeds*, and they are soon lost sight of in mixing with the miserable stuff that is about them.

Then you may say the same of neat stock. It is about in keeping with the horses. With a few exceptions, say in Kennebec and a few other places, the cattle are small and miserable. I think, however, that there is more interest taken in neat stock than in horses. We may as well raise oxen worth from $125 to $150 as those which are worth only $75 or $100, as most of us do; and of sheep, the average of merchantable wool is not more than 3½ lbs. to the fleece, when it should be from five to seven pounds. The old saying is, "What is every body's business is no body's," but I say what is every body's business is every body's business, and we ought to try and make it so.

We *must* do something to check the emigration from our State. One half of our population is going to Wisconsin or Minnesota, or some part of the Great West, and the other half to California. If we don't do something to check it, our State, which might become rich with proper means used, will become the habitation of owls and bats, like the ancient cities of Central America. We have nothing in our back country to export; on the sea coast they export wood, hay, potatoes, and a few other things; but we have nothing but lumber, and that growing scarce. Now if we could compete with other States in horses and cattle, by having a complete revolution in the breeds, we could keep our young men at home. The State may offer its farming land for a song, till doomsday, if something is not done to make farming more profitable.

I know that there are quite a number in the Legislature generally so mighty afraid of appropriating a dollar, that when it is proposed to appropriate money, no matter for what, they nearly go into fits. They make me think of the man who was told that he must have an emetic or die. He asked how much it would cost, and was told a shilling. He said it was too much—and died. I think if our State should appropriate $25,000 or $30,000 for the purpose which I have spoken of, it would be like giving a dollar out of one hand and taking ten with the other.

For the Farmer.

THE FATTENING OF ANIMALS.

MR. EDITOR:—By right management, the fattening of animals may be rendered highly profitable. "Knowledge is power" was the saying of a distinguished individual who flourished a long time ago; and the expression, we think, may apply well to the case before us. It would be well if we could know how to manage aright in every branch of farming.

Let us suppose that a farmer has a considerable amount of surplus produce which he might sell, but if it can be consumed upon the farm, and bring a return in the form of meat, equal in value to the produce, it is easy to see that an abundance of the best manure may be accumulated by such management.

It may be a question whether it would not be good policy if a farmer of some capital should occasionally buy corn when it may be had at a low price, for the purpose of fattening animals, and thus increase the quantity of his manure, with which he may enrich his farm.

The importance of procuring good breeds of the different kinds of live stock kept upon the farm, has often been pointed out; but animals of the same breed are not always alike in their fattening properties. It has been remarked that of pigs belonging to the same litter, one will be found to have gained in weight more, in any given time, than another, when equal quantities of food have been fed out to them. Experience proves that it is just so with fattening cattle. How often we see yokes of beef oxen offered for sale, when one of the pair is pronounced good mess beef, and the other is set one or two grades lower—both having been treated alike in feed. Now suppose the question be asked whether it would not be good policy, if a farmer have animals that are easily fattened, or disposed to thrive rapidly, to keep them upon good feed so long as it can profitably be done; and send those to the butcher as soon as possible that are less disposed to take on flesh. But what kinds of crops are best to raise for fattening animals?

It is wise policy to grow a goodly quantity of the root crops; but that these are superior to Indian corn is questionable, to say the least.

Select an acre of land, if you please, and put one half to Indian corn, and the other half to some root crop, say carrots—manuring the whole alike. Let the product of each half acre be fed out to fattening cattle or swine, separately, and note the result. Care is necessary in conducting the experiment, else we may be led to wrong conclusions, inasmuch as it may be somewhat difficult to find an acre of land being nearly equal in fertility in every part, and to find two animals precisely equal in their fattening properties is impossible. A number of experiments carefully conducted might settle the question accurately enough to determine which of the two crops is most profitable. The nutritive qualities of the several kinds of food may possibly be determined by chemical processes, but the skilful practical farmer will be satisfied with nothing less than *actual* demonstration.

Beef oxen should have good pasture through the summer, and, if possible, the benefit of early fall feed. We should commence feeding with the best hay, by the first of July, and if fed in the morning, when the stomach of the animal is empty, he will consume a pretty good quantity. Do not forget to yard your oxen during the night time, to save the manure; and they should be tied up each morning, when eating their allowance of hay, so that none be lost by trampling, &c. Continue to give the hay, daily, through the whole period of fattening. It will not be necessary to remind the farmer that cattle, when being fed with roots or corn, should be confined to the yard, that the manure may not be lost.

Hogs, probably, will thrive best during the heat of summer, in a rich pasture, not too much shaded by apple trees. Commence fattening early in autumn—the animals to have free access to a yard till the weather is quite cool. Swine that are confined to pens are quite liable to diseases.

We should have troughs, boxes or cribs, so contrived that none of the food given to our fattening cattle or swine be lost; and what is of the utmost importance, let us manage in some way so that not a particle of either solid or liquid manure run to waste.

Indian corn intended as food for hogs should be thoroughly boiled, or what is perhaps better still, should be ground into meal and then cooked. If intended as food for cattle or sheep, it should be boiled or ground into meal.

JOHN E. ROLFE.

Rumford, December, 1851.

CRANBERRIES ON HIGH LAND. Paul Hathaway of North Middleborough, Mass., writes to the Ploughman that he has succeeded in cultivating cranberries in a lot which had been pastured and mown for more than sixty years, producing little feed, (soil sandy loam, with rocks and small stones.) He ploughed in the fall, and the next spring obtained vines from a bog meadow and set them out in small holes three feet apart each way. Not one in a hundred failed, and they bore cranberries the same year.

HOW TO CATCH A SHEEP. In catching a sheep, never seize them by the wool on the back, as it hurts them exceedingly, and has, in some cases, been known to kill them, particularly in hot weather, if they are large and fat. Indeed, the best way is to avoid the wool altogether, and to accustom yourself to take them by the hind leg, or, what is still better, by the neck, placing one hand under the jaw, and the other at the back of the ears: by lifting up the head, a child may hold almost any sheep.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

TO OUR ABSENT ONE.

BY MARY S. LUCE.

Come back to New England, the land of true worth;
Come back to thy home, 'mid the hills of the north,
Where warm hearts are waiting to welcome thee home:
Oh! hasten thee back, and no more from us roam!

Though wide-spreading prairies around thee may lie,
And boundless the acres of wheat, maize and rye,
Though healthful the climate and fertile the soil,
And farmers receive rich reward for their toil,

Forget not thy home, 'mid these beautiful hills,
Where gently meander the pure, gurgling rills;
Where bland mountain breezes waft gently along,
The cuckoo's soft notes or the whippoorwill's song.

Forget not the hearts that have loved thee so well,
Where purest affection forever shall dwell—
Thy brothers and sisters, thy parents so dear,
And th' wife of thy bosom, than all far more dear.

I strive to be happy; but ah, 'tis in vain!
The thought of thy absence can only give pain;
Though I join with the merry, and seem to be gay,
My heart is not with them—'tis far, far away!

New Vineyard, Dec., 1851.

For the Farmer.

ACTION OF LIME. MANURE, No. 6.

Having defined lime and its principal salts, and alluded to some of their properties and action, we will proceed with the consideration of quicklime, which has four distinct actions, viz.: a decomposer, converter, neutralizer and preserver. It hastens the decomposition of ligneous and other vegetable matter, thus converting inert carbonaceous substances into vegetable food, rendering geine soluble; but if used in excess, it locks up and preserves what it has converted—similar to the action of chloride of soda (common salt) on animal matter.

Its alkaline properties saponify oily substances, forming a soluble compound in water.

It will neutralize any acid with which it comes in contact. Lime forms insoluble compounds with almost all the soft animal or vegetable substances with which it can combine; but these compounds, exposed to the combined action of air and water, are altered in time—the lime gradually becomes carbonated, the animal and vegetable matters by degrees decompose, and furnish new compounds, capable of nourishing plants: so that lime, in performing two functions, seemingly opposed to each other, really promotes the fertility of the soil and the growth of plants. It first disposes certain substances, insoluble in water, to become soluble. While combining in part with substances which are soluble, it prolongs the nutritive action of soft animal and vegetable substances beyond the time in which they would have acted, if they had not entered into a combination with lime.

The application of lime to "nightsoil" does not hasten the decomposition of this substance, but on the contrary forms with it a less soluble compound. It moderates its action, and renders its effects less sudden but more durable, hence the propriety of its use in the compost heap—always remembering to supply sulphates to fix, or charcoal dust to absorb the ammonia which is liberated by its action.

Certain acids or acid combinations often exist in the soil or subsoil, producing infertility. Lime, by forming new combinations with these bodies, neutralizes their hurtful effects.

Thus, if sulphate of iron, (green vitriol, or copperas,) which is a combination of sulphuric acid with oxide of iron, exist in the soil, and lime be applied, the lime will combine with the acid, and form gypsum, thus converting into fertilizing matter, a substance which, in excess, is injurious. The necessary quantity of lime to be applied to soils is various, and is dependent on the nature of the soil, climate, and other circumstances. Cold or humid climates and soils require more lime than warm; the stiff clays and peaty soils require a larger portion than the lighter soils; and a quantity sufficient to decompose all the inert vegetable matter is essential. The application of lime calls into powerful action the nutritive principles of the soil, hence, if not correspondingly supplied with manures, while being severely cropped, it is reduced to a state of sterility.

Lime, therefore, calculated as it is to produce the best results in fertilizing a soil, is frequently made the means, in the hands of an injudicious farmer, of injuring his grounds.

Lime is found to improve the quality of the plants produced, and even to cause new species to grow—supplying the grounds where heaths and water-grass have been eradicated with clover and other grasses to take their place. When it is found advisable to deepen a soil (as it generally is) by ploughing up a portion of the subsoil, the application of lime is the most speedy method presented to us of correcting the defects or stimulating the productive powers of the new subsoil exposed.

To admit of the beneficial action of lime, the ground should be freed of surplus water. Not only lime but all manures are ineffectual when the ground is saturated with excess of water.

When lime is used with nitrogenous substances in any form, it should be associated with some kind of acid sufficient to prevent the escape of ammoniacal gases.

The rationale is this: Ammonia is among the most subtle, light, fickle, and the weakest in affinity, of any substances known; but lime is the most gross, strong and powerful of the inorganic elements; and as alkalies have no tendency to act on each other, therefore the lime seizes on the nitrogen and hydrogen, preventing their further union in proportions to form ammonia, thus liberating what is formed, which rises and escapes in the air. This is similar to its action on water in slacking, when it seizes on the water, solidifying a portion of it, while the remainder rises in water vapor and escapes.

The above explanation is in part hypothetical.

MARTIN MOWER.

Bangor, Jan. 1, 1852.

For the Farmer.

SORE EYES IN SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR:—I have some sheep that have sore eyes, and they seem to grow poor fast—can you tell me what will cure them? E. S.

NOTE. We used to apply tar to their noses, wash their eyes with warm soap suds, and give them a little sulphur in their salt. Browse of pine or hemlock boughs would be good for them, sore eyes or no sore eyes. ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

FRUIT BENEFICIAL TO HEALTH.

A noted author, speaking of the utility of fruits for food and the preservation of health, says: "The fruits of various climes should be regarded as one of the most valuable gifts which Divine Providence has bestowed upon man; and the cultivation of them should on all accounts be promoted, not merely as a source of luxury, but as a substitute for *pernicious medicine*, and as a delicious, healthy, and most nutritious article of food." Another celebrated physician says that "thoroughly ripe fruit, eaten with bread, is the most innocent of aliments, and will even insure health and strength." Volumes of similar extracts might be adduced, but the following will suffice: "One of the best aliments, and the best adapted to the different ages of life, is that which fruits afford. They present to man a light nourishment, of easy digestion, and produce chyle admirably adapted to the functions of the human body."

The writer of this has himself experienced, as he believes, much benefit from the use of good fruit, and is of the opinion that for the preservation of health, it is of more benefit than any quantity of drugs a person may choose to consume. Calling, at one time, upon a physician for medicine to remove costiveness, he replied that he knew of none equal to good, ripe apples. The prescription met with a cordial reception, and has been many times tried with good success.

POME.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

WASH.

Heavy rains wash from hilly lands some of their best parts. It is the best because it is the finest portion—nearest to that state when it suitable for the food of plants.

Some have adopted the plan of ploughing only the higher parts of the hillside. The wash that comes from the ploughed land is then caught in the grass below, keeping the soil continually rich.

There is another mode of saving the wash, which can be practiced to advantage in many places, which is simply this: Dig a hole in the bottom of the drain through which the wash will be carried, of a size to suit circumstances, and, if properly constructed, it will be filled with wash which can be carted away to do good.

These sediment holes should be made where the water runs slowly, for the wash has more time to settle; and the side from which the water runs off should be as high as that from which it runs on, otherwise a fall will be made which will not allow the wash to settle.

The wash of the drains of buildings can be saved in the same manner, where expense cannot be spared to save in a better way this valuable fertilizer. Charcoal, plaster, burnt muck, or some other deodorizer should be thrown in occasionally, to fix the valuable, yet unwholesome and unpleasant gases. CALEB COLTER.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

If you wish for oaks, plant acorns; the largest giant of the forest came from a little seed weighing not the quarter of an ounce. If that seed had been locked up in a chest, where had been the huge vegetable monarch? A farmer discovered how he could raise one bushel of corn more on an acre, with the same labor—this was to him worth something—at least fifty dollars in ten years. But like the acorn in the chest, this knowledge remained a long time locked up within himself. But after a while it found its way into an agricultural paper, and ten thousand readers saw, and one thousand of them were practically benefited by the information; so that, instead of a saving of fifty dollars only, fifty thousand dollars were saved. The acorn thus became the monarch of the woods.

Agricultural papers have rendered great service in a multitude of ways. Look at the improvements that have been introduced within the last twenty years, through their influence, in plows, cultivators, seed-drills, harvesting machines, thrashing-machines, horse-rakes, straw-cutters; the improved breeds and blood in horses, cattle, swine; the improvements in the management of farms, as by rotation, seeding, harvesting, manuring, draining, subsoiling; and in the introduction and cultivation of fine and profitable fruit. It is true some of these improvements have been effected without the direct influence of such publications; but like the acorn in the chest, they would have remained in a great degree unknown without some faster way to spread the facts, than merely neighbor talking with neighbor. So great have been these advantages, that an intelligent southern gentleman gave it as his opinion, that a single paper (*the Albany Cultivator*) had been the means of increasing the wealth of that part of the country *more than two millions of dollars*. One farmer said it had been the means of increasing his corn crop from twenty to thirty per cent, and another succeeded in doubling his corn crop. Let such benefits be multiplied through the country at large, and how enormous would be the aggregate profits! [Albany Cultivator.

FATTENING SWINE ON APPLES.

The evidence which has heretofore been published in regard to the value of apples as food for stock, is supported by facts which are frequently brought to our knowledge. Mr. James M. Ellis of Onondaga Hill, lately stated to us that he had been in the practice of using apples extensively for fattening hogs, for several years, and their value had been proved to be such, that he deems it an object of profit to produce pork by the aid of apples, but would not, otherwise, so regard it.—He has a large apple orchard, in which he allows his hogs to range most of the season. They are of much benefit to the trees by destroying many of the insects which the fallen fruit contains, and by keeping the ground loose and rich. As the fruit approaches ripeness, the nutriment increases, and the hogs thrive faster. When nearly ripe, those apples which are not readily marketable, boiled or steamed, mixed with meal, and the slops of the kitchen and dairy, constitute the food for fattening hogs.

The meal is increased during the fattening process, being at last equal to one-fourth of the bulk of apples. Mr. E. informs us that his pork is always of excellent quality, and is so regarded by all who have purchased it. [Albany Cultivator.

Get up your wood for fuel before the snow falls deep.

BUCKWHEAT.

Until within a few years past, this has been considered almost a valueless crop by many who were considered our most discerning and successful farmers. Indeed, many carried their prejudices so far, that they would not, under any circumstances, allow it to be grown upon their lands, supposing it so exhausting to the soil. Others, more tolerant in their feelings, would sometimes raise a small field, but it must be sown on the poorest corner of the farm, where no other crop would grow, and but an ordinary one of this grain. Then the farmer who was in the yearly habit of raising it was considered a slim affair; one bent on the irrecoverable ruin of his farm.

In late years, however, the value of the crop has been more justly appreciated, so that now the number of those who do not raise it is like that of those who formerly cultivated it, very small. The advantages attending its culture are numerous, and among them the following stand prominent. Its quick maturity, and consequently the delay that may attend tilling the land and sowing the seed, which latter always takes place at the North after all other crops are sown and planted, and from the 20th to the last of June, or between the time of the first and second dressing of the corn field; a season of comparative leisure to the farmer. Then its maturity is at a time when no other crop requires immediate attention, it ripening in September, between the ingathering of the summer fall crops.

It is a crop that will succeed with tolerable certainty when other crops will fail. Low, cool, moist, mucky lands, which are seldom dry enough for ploughing in early spring, and which are liable to suffer from drought at the very time when early-sown grain requires moisture, are admirably adapted to this crop. It germinates quickly, and the young plants soon throw their branches abroad so as to shelter the earth from scorching sunbeams, and enable it to retain its moisture, to be given out as the growing wants of the plant require.

Buckwheat is a cleansing crop to the soil. In many of the old fields in the longer cultivated portions of the country, weeds of various kinds have crept in, as stealthy bushes or loose wild grass, and usurped the place of the more tender and delicious herbage. Wherever this is the case, it is decidedly the best crop to restore fertility and healthful cleanliness to the soil, after the bushes are removed and the sward well inverted, that can be cultivated. Its roots penetrate deep into the soil, which tends to its pulverization, and its shadowing qualities almost forbid any other plant, however strong may have been its foothold, to start beneath its branches. We have in our minds now whole fields which a few years since were covered with a vexatious, overspreading variety of potentilla, which, by cultivating with buckwheat for one or two successive years after the bushes were removed, were transformed into beautiful and productive meadows, free from the unseemly blemishes which but a short time ago disfigured and concealed their surface.

It is a good crop to stock with. It always leaves the ground in a loose friable condition, so that the roots of grass spread rapidly and freely. Although from its shading propensities, grass seed sown with it will not show much progress while the crop of buckwheat is on, yet the harvest is so early, the grass which is to follow has an opportunity to become well set in roots, before the coming of winter, and thus be enabled to withstand the vicissitudes that winter brings. It is an article that farmers are prone to leave to nature and its own resources, but there is no crop that shows the benefits of manure, plaster, and ashes, more than this. Its uses are too well known to be dwelt upon. The straw, which by many is considered valueless, is an excellent manure for potatoes, and is highly valuable as a litter to place around fruit trees, its tendency being to rapid decay, and its effect to loosen the soil and leave a light and wholesome mould for its benefit.

[The Plough, Loom and Anvil.

DISCOVERY OF NEW FARMS.

Lawyers have known for a long time, that a land-holder owned ever so far down below the surface. But farmers never have seemed to suspect, that their deeds gave them a right to more than six inches of the surface. Nobody hardly has thought of looking deeper than that, except the diggers for gold and water. We have all heard of the classics being covered all over by the prosy homilies of the monks of the Middle Ages; in consequence of which generations have been content with the comparatively worthless surface of their parchments, in ignorance of the rich deposits beneath. Our agriculturists have had a similar experience till now, when the sub-soil plow is revealing to them treasures before unknown. Discoveries in the earth are keeping pace now with those in the sky, and a new earth is open to the cultivator, as a new haven is to the astronomer. The following conversation at the Farmers' Club, cut from the Rural New-Yorker, brings some intelligence of the news:

Dr. Underhill. I omitted speaking of another great source of phosphate of lime, and that is one which some few farmers have hit upon. I mean that part of the farm which lies six inches deeper under the farm. There, since the deluge lies undisturbed the fertilizer usually hard. Roots of the grains and annuals cannot penetrate it. There it is and has been accumulating for thousands of years, insoluble, except when roots apply themselves to it. Not one farmer in ten ever plows deeper than five inches. The roots cannot get at the mine below—it is too hard. He cannot afford to buy guano or bone; but he can afford a sub-soil plow. Let him go down fifteen inches into his good farm below, and he may have a new farm, good for fifteen years to come.

I never thought, until this year, that my loose, sandy, gravelly land wanted sub-soiling. It is so very loose that one almost wades in it. But nevertheless, this year I have sub-soiled 12 to 14 inches deep, and my corn on that tillage has given me a *double crop*. I found the bottom of my very loose top soil had packed; the annual plants could not put their roots through it. My double crop has succeeded in spite of a pretty severe drought. I have for many years always plowed to the depth of from eight to ten inches, but this year I have resorted to *the farm which lies under mine* successfully.

Dr. Church. Is it necessary to sub-soil every year?

Dr. Underhill. I think not; but I mean to sub-soil every acre I cultivate at all. It operates, also, as a drainer. It also receives the fertilizer from the atmosphere. The first store of manure is our earth; the second is our atmosphere. That from the latter enters the earth by means of dew and rains—by dew even in times of drought—when a deep-tilled soil can take it up, while a shallow one cannot. Up to this day the shallow work prevails. Nineteen out of twenty farms are so abused. A farmer who can neither buy books nor attend Farmers' Clubs, can nevertheless plow deep. Let him try it, and if he fails, let him come to this Club and tell us so!

[New England Farmer.

THE GOOD FARMER.

And who is the good farmer? is a question that may well be asked.

From the fact, that many have erroneous ideas about the proper management of the farm, first, we may ask, is it the one that can boast of tilling the greater number of acres? Is it one that can tell you of the large surface he has gone over, yet cannot inform you of the mode or management of preparation, or the means he has employed in fertilizing the soil,—in which lies the secret of neat and profitable farming? Is it the one that plants and sows more than he can attend to in a proper manner, and consequently meets a loss of time, seed and land? Or is it the one that keeps double the number of stock his pasture will afford grazing for, and therefore cannot keep them in a good condition, so perchance they find their way into his neighbor's field to appease their hunger? We contend that such examples cannot come within the range of good farming. And they are not uncommon in their occurrence,—we might cite you to many such of our acquaintance.

But the good farmer never makes his calculations beyond his means, and his power to fulfil. He never tills more land than he can till properly, and perform the amount of labor necessary to secure to himself an abundant harvest. He never allows one crop to succeed another, unless the land is manured or otherwise enriched, so as to preserve its fertility, and enable him to reap bountifully. And the number of stock is proportioned to the number of acres he has under improvement, and no more than he can keep in a thriving condition.

And allow us here to remark, the good farmer enjoyes that happiness and plenty which flow from a well-regulated system of cultivating the soil—he is free from those vexations and cares which continually harass him who has no system or order in his farm affairs. [Rural New Yorker.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

This document is a lengthy and good one. The estimates of appropriations for the expenditures of the Department for the next year are less than those for the present year by $1,436,-695,43. By this document we learn that the whole number of pensioners, now on the rolls at the Pension office, is 19,611; and that the amount expended for pensions, exclusive of naval pensions, was about $1,439,838, up to the 1st of October. Under the revolutionary pension act of March, 1818, 1,383 remain on the rolls; under the act of May, 1828, 140 remain; and under the act of June, 1832, 4,813 now remain. With regard to the pensions of widows of revolutionary soldiers, only 2,774 remain on the rolls. The Secretary remarks that time is fast removing these venerable objects of national gratitude and munificence.

The number of invalid pensioners is 5,359, and 1,750 pensions are drawing in consequence of the loss of relatives during the Mexican war. The aggregate amount required to pay the various navy pensioners now on the rolls is $147,-364,96. There are still 450 suspended claims of soldiers of the war of 1812 to be examined. There have been 90,146 applications for lands or scrip under the Mexican Bounty act, of which 83,955 claims have been allowed, and 6,191 cases remain suspended. The quantity of land sold during the fiscal year was 1,846,847 49-100 acres, for which $2,370,947,45 was received. The Secretary dilates at considerable length upon our relations with the numerous Indian tribes, in which he observes that most of the depredations committed by aborigines on our frontiers is the offspring of dire necessity. To remedy this evil he proposes to tie them down to the soil by mild and gentle measures; teach them agriculture and the mechanical arts, and prevail upon them to substitute domestic produce for wild game. He estimates that the expenses of appropriations for the red men of the forest will be $1,098,196,30 less for the next than this year. In consequence of the large amount of judicial business springing up, it has been found necessary to increase the estimates for the expenses of the United States Courts in California, New Mexico, and Utah, to $70,000. The census returns have been received from all the States and Territories except California. The Secretary again recommends the establishment of an agricultural bureau, and likewise states that it will be impossible to complete the running of the Mexican Boundary line within the time specified by law.

MUTTON. We mean to report at least a thousand times, or till what we say has some effect on our countrymen, that a pound of lean, tender, juicy mutton can be raised for half the cost of the same quantity of fat pork; that it is infinitely healthier food, especially in the summer season, is more agreeable to the palate, when one gets accustomed to it; and that those who eat it become more muscular, and can do more work with greater ease to themselves than those who eat fat pork. We know nothing more delicate than smoked mutton hams of south-down breed of sheep—venison itself is not superior. Sheep can be kept in fine growing order where other domestic animals will scarcely exist, and thousands of acres in the State, under an enlightened system of sheep husbandry, may be made to pay a good interest where now they are nearly dead property in the hands of their present owners.

[American Agriculturist.

POST OFFICES. The following new post offices have been established: At Troy Centre, Waldo county, Maine, Lorenzo Garcelon, postmaster; at Davisville, Washington county, R. I., James M. Davis, postmaster.

The post offices at South Mount Vernon, Kennebec county, Maine, and at Springfield, Sullivan county N. H., have been discontinued.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

R. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Editor

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1852.

JOTTINGS IN THE AROOSTOOK. No. 8.

Before proceeding further, the reader will have the goodness to change the term "Arcadian French," used in our last, to that of Acadian French. One of the proof readers, probably, inspired by the appearance of the snow-drifts and the piping of the northwester without, was reminded of the Arcadian groves and gentle zephyrs on the banks of the Grecian Ilyssus, in which the ancient poets rejoiced, and would have Acadian transformed to "Arcadian," hit or miss.

The members of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, who used, seven or eight years ago, to compete for the premiums on Durham cattle, milch cows, Berkshire hogs, Dishley sheep, and well trained oxen, remember J. W. Hains of Hallowell, for he was always there with choice stock, and never went home without a feather or two in his cap, in the shape of some of the Society's best premiums. In 1845, he obtained a grant of wild lands from the State, and with his flocks and his herds, his wife and *twelve* children, he started for the "high timber" of the Aroostook. He pitched his tent in Letter D, where he has cleared a noble farm, built a saw-mill, and multiplied his Durhams and his Berkshires to his heart's content—not forgetting the children, who now stand fifteen on the muster roll, twelve of whom we found at home, all busy about something, and all fat and hearty. The settlers in this section of Letter D, known as the "middle road," are located on an excellent tract of land, and by their industry and judicious management, have got their farms under good way—well fenced, good buildings and good stock. Here we found one of our former Winthrop neighbors, Mr. E. S. Fowler, who, some six years ago, took his family into what was then a veritable wilderness, and building a camp, went into it and commenced operations. He has now a good farm, with convenient buildings, and good stock. We visited several others in this neighborhood, among them the Messrs. Ellis, Hiram Stevens, and Bradford Cummings, who but a few years ago commenced operations here with little other capital than good courage and a strong arm, and are now enjoying the fruits of their labors in the fertile farms and comfortable homes they have hewed out of the forest, and rendered productive and valuable by their energy and industry.

Here, too, we found, what we were exceedingly glad to see quite often in Aroostook, a good school-house, well finished; and what surprised us not a little, we also found a high school in full tide of successful operation, with *forty scholars*. This was under the tuition of Mr. Stacy Fowler, son of the Mr. F. above mentioned, who is a young man, well qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon him.

Isn't this an example for some of the districts, and even towns, "out in the world" to follow? Some of you have been furnished with thrice more money and means of education than these "children in the woods," and that, too, perhaps, for more than half a century, and haven't begun to show a quarter part of the spirit of educational improvement as there is here in this district, where, seven or eight years ago, the first tree had not been cut, and where even now, in going south a single mile from the school-house, you come to the end of the road, and have a space of some twenty miles of solid wilderness between you and the next neighbors. This is the great secret of the prosperity of the Yankee settlers in Aroostook. In the first place they carried with them industrious habits and good morals, and in the second place they carried with them the *school-house*. The heart of religious faith to encourage, the head of cultivated intelligence to direct, and the hand of untiring industry to execute will make a great people of a small one, and change the desert into fertile fields and happy villages.

We spoke of the road's coming to an end a mile south of the school-house. This would seem to be rather a reproach to the settlers. The cause of it is this: The next township is one mile south of this house, and *it belongs to Massachusetts*. Now we would speak with the utmost respect of our old mother, the Bay State. She is a noble old State. We were born there, educated there, taught to speak the truth there; and in obedience to the dictates of truth, we must say she conducts most *contemptibly mean in regard to the management of her wild lands in Maine*. She will sell no lots—she now will sell no timber, and she will neither make a road nor pay the settlers for making any. She owns every alternate township, which are divided off like the squares on a checker board, and a most unfortunate arrangement it was for Maine to make. She ought to have had her lands set off in a reserve by herself, she would not then be a clog and a hamper to the energy of the settlers on the lands of Maine.

Friend Hains has an excellent farm, there being now about a hundred acres cleared around his homestead, and into grass. His taste for good stock still continues, and he can show some as good oxen, cows, sheep and hogs, as you can find in the State. His farm is a productive one, well situated, well watered, and well *wooded*, too. He has two very convenient barns, which he fills with an abundant supply of forage. He also continues the culture of roots, and had at the time we were there several acres of ruta bagas, which were well grown, and promised an abundant crop. His mills are a mile or more from his home farm, and consist of a well constructed saw-mill, and another building containing a shingle machine, and space enough for a grist-mill under the same roof. These mills, together with the land adjoining, Mr. H. is desirous of selling, that he may have less care in regard to them, and have more time to devote to his farming operations. Here is a fine chance for some young and enterprising man who wishes to purchase this species of property, in a new place, and build himself a handsome property in a few years.

This township is very well watered, contains several mills, an abundance of excellent soil, and will, in a few years, become one of our best frontier towns. The settlers are intelligent, moral and industrious, and are every year making it more productive, they are attentive to their schools, and religious and moral privileges, and when there are more roads through the townships below, it will become a thoroughfare for travelers whose business or pleasure leads them to the border line of the State.

We spent two days with friend Hains and his neighbors, much pleased in examining the abundant evidences of their toil, and the consequent thrift and comfort which they now enjoy, and which, through the blessings of Providence, will increase by a continuance of the same well directed industry. May their prosperity long continue for they well deserve it. Though urged to prolong our stay, we had to deny ourselves that pleasure, for time began to push us homeward, and in company with friend Hains we turned our course up river and proceeded to Letter H.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE. One of the best literary papers in America, whether for elegance of appearance, or excellence of matter in all its departments, is the Waverley Magazine, published weekly by Moses A. Dow, No. 1, Water St., Boston, at $2,00 per annum. It contains 16 large quarto pages. Among the embellishments which grace the first number, we are happy to see the portrait of Dow himself, looking very much like a sensible and talented man as he is. Considering the good style in which the work is got up, and the amount and excellence of the matter, this is the cheapest of all the literaries.

NORTHERN FARMER. A new monthly bearing the above title, has been received. It is published at Utica, N. Y., by T. B. Miner, Editor and Proprietor. Mr. Miner is well known to the reading portion of the agriculturists of the United States, as the author of a very interesting work on Bees. In addition to the general subjects of agriculture, Mr. M. proposes to pay more particular attention to the principles of Bee-keeping, and also to the subject of poultry raising. Mr. M. is writing a treatise on Poultry, which will be published in the Spring. His Post Office address is T. B. Miner, Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y. The first number contains 16 pages, and is well filled with good matter. It contains cuts and a description of the White Dorking hens.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL. Gleason is the prince of Pictorials. His No. 1, of Vol. 2, is a rich one, and he is bound to outstrip all his cotemporaries in the number and spirit of his illustrations. It is what it purports to be, a splendid pictorial and literary weekly journal, and a record of the beautiful and useful in art. There are to be two volumes per annum, at $2,00 per volume. F. Gleason, Proprietor; Maturin M. Ballou, Editor. Office Museum Buildings, Tremont St., Boston.

ARVINE'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ANECDOTES. The third number of this work is received. We have already noticed the character of this work, and it still continues as interesting as at first, furnishing much interesting and amusing matter in each number, for the small sum of 25 cents. Gould & Lincoln publishers, Boston.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE. The January number of this work is before us—the first since the reduction of price. It is in no way behind its predecessors. "The Fudge Papers" open well and promise a rich treat to their readers.—Three dollars a year for the Knickerbocker, puts it within the reach of every lover of good reading.

WESTERN HORTICULTURIST. We have received No. 3, Vol. 2, of the above work, published and edited by John A. Warder, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio. It bids fair to become one of the standard works of this class of periodicals.—Dr. W. enters into the subject zealously, and with a knowledge and industry equal to his zeal, and each number is full of important facts.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE. No. 1, of the eighth volume of the new series of this excellent periodical has been received. For many years we have had the pleasure of gathering instruction from this work. It is plain and practical, and has been instrumental in scattering abroad a great amount of horticultural knowledge, and in creating a taste for Horticulture and its improvements among the people. It is edited by C. M. Hovey, and published in Boston, every month.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKSPEARE.

There are now on exhibition at No. 3, Winthrop Hall, some of the most splendid engravings that the art of man ever produced. We refer to the Boydell Illustrations of Shakespeare. These consist of one hundred engravings, twenty to thirty inches square, each one presenting some scene in Shakespeare's plays, and expressing in the most striking and life-like manner to the eye, the deed and sentiment so faithfully described or expressed by Shakespeare himself. Between 60 and 70 years ago, Boydell, a wealthy engraver of London conceived the idea of getting up a splendid gallery of paintings, exhibiting one hundred of the scenes in Shakspeare. He accordingly, at immense cost, employed the greatest painters of that day, such as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Benjamin West, Fuseli, Northcote, Opie, and many others, to execute the paintings. After these were finished, they were exhibited in a magnificent hall, and for a long time were the pride and boast of England. He then undertook to transfer them to copper, and publish them in the form of engravings. This was also done by the greatest artists in this line that could be found. It took twenty years to finish them. The cost of the whole undertaking was said to be *five millions of dollars*. But it rendered him bankrupt. The paintings were disposed of by lottery, and thus the collection was broken up and scattered. The engraved plates, some of them much worn, have been lying unused for many years, until a few years ago they fell into the hands of Dr. Spooner, of New York, who has found artists capable of restoring them to their original finish and excellence, and is now publishing these engravings for subscribers at $100 per set. The original cost was $1000. We have had the pleasure of examining them; and think if any man wishes to expend a surplus hundred dollars in the gratification of his taste in these things, he cannot spend it to better advantage in matters of this kind.

Mr. Macomber and his assistants are very kind and gentlemanly in exhibiting these to their guests, and in pointing out to them the several excellencies and characteristics of the plates, and detailing facts connected with their history.

FIRE IN LEWISTON. A fire occuired on Wednesday evening last, in the old wooden woolen mill, which destroyed property to the amount of four thousand dollars. The fire was first discovered by workmen who were making some repairs in or about the Lincoln mill about half past eight. Our firemen, notwithstanding the drifting snow, were on the ground with their tubs a few minutes after the alarm was given, and did as they always have done except in one instance, *put the fire out*. The fire originated in the attic of the south end of the building, and was confined principally to that quarter of the building, the roof and flooring only in that locality being burnt through. The damage was principally to the machinery and stock, which were completely saturated with water. The building and stock was insured in the Hartford Company, Col. Alfred Stone, of Brunswick, Agent, for $5,700. [Lewiston Journal.

LABORS OF A PHILANTHROPIST. A note from Rev. John M. Spear, the well known public laborer in behalf of destitute prisoners, informs us that during the year 1851 he assisted 356 persons by furnishing them with food, clothing, lodging, employment, counsel, &c., travelled to assist prisoners, and to deliver lectures, 7160 miles, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, made 70 prison visits, delivered 79 lectures on Prisons and Crime, its Causes and Treatment, distributed among prisoners and others 6000 publications, and became bail for prisoners to the amount of $10,-200. [Transcript.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

MYSTERIOUS RAPPINGS.

MR. EDITOR:—As the subject of these "mysterious rappings," or "spiritual intercourse," has been for some time before the public, and regarded in many different degrees of importance, by different individuals; and being ourselves a little acquainted with the phenomena, it may be proper to offer a few remarks and make a statement of observed facts.

We do not wish to be understood as advocating a belief in the spiritual origin of our subject, nor to explain the philosophy of this pretended "spiritual intercourse," but only to set before the reader, whether believer or unbeliever, a few facts and observations, requesting him to draw his own conclusions, as impartial judgment may dictate. The only way we may come to sound conclusions, is to drop all prejudice, and judge from the natural voice of facts. A man should be less ashamed of committing an error in the interpretation of facts, than of founding his belief on ignorance or even on reasoning alone. Men have different views of this subject, according to the knowledge they posses of its nature, the ideas advanced by their school-master, doctor, or minister, varying to adapt themseves to the constitution of their own mind. There are three classes of men, each class having its own constitutional developments. These three classes of men have an actual existence in every community. The first class are favored with large marvellousness—the marvellous being the proper food of their minds. This class receive every thing new and strange, however destitute of proof, or erroneous of itself. Every discovery falls into the hands of this class, and is swallowed by their marvellous minds without mastication. The second class are the reverse of the first—they receive nothing new, though it may be ever so reasonable and useful. The members of this class look back continually, but never ahead; they dwell on the beauties of barbarism and the miseries of civilivation; they ridicule, cry "humbug and collusion," but they never reason and investigate. They never believe what was not believed by their grandmothers, but cling to every thing old, long after it has sunk into oblivion with the reasonable. The third class is lamentably less in number than either of the former. This class is composed of the few who think and investigate for themselves—who candidly investigate every subject advanced by whatever sect, or discovered in any place—embraced by the few and hooted by the many, though it may be. This class propel the vast machinery of discovery and invention, always holding fast that which is good, and applying every truth. For our own part we never shall reject an opinion, of the truth of which we are convinced, nor embrace one which we judge to be a public delusion.

I first witnessed a performance by a "medium," in Plainfield, Conn. The medium was a small, unpretending girl, of about fourteen—of a fine, nervous temperament, and great sensibility of body and mind. She assured me she knew nothing of the source from which she derived her power, nor of those invisible agents which obeyed her requirements. This nervous temperament appears to be a necessary condition of body, as all those who have the power of intercourse with these nondescripts possess this temperament. May there not be some electric or galvanic influence accompanying this condition of the physical constitution that is actually the medium through which these invisibles act? It is also observed by A. J. Davis that all of these so-called "spiritual mediums" are good clairvoyants, showing that the want of this bodily condition is the reason that all are not capable of using this power, as these nervous temperaments are susceptible of mesmeric influence.

This medium requested all to seat themselves around the table, placing our hands upon the table, the right hand of one upon the left hand of his neighbor, thus completing the circle. The table, a common pine one, without covering, was minutely examined by myself and others of the company. The medium, after steadily fixing her mind upon the subject, for some time, thus spoke: "If there be any good spirit present, please rap." A number of raps were distinctly heard by all the party. But the raps were on the floor, and not on the table as was expected. The request was again made that the raps should be made on the table, but none could there be obtained. The question was then asked if there was any one in the circle who was objectionable? The reply was in the affirmative. The medium then asked if that was the one—pointing to each one, as she proceeded. No indication was given till the last one on her right was pointed out, when three raps were given, indicating that this person was the Jonah. Whether there was some influence shed abroad by this person actually foreign to the function of this invisible machinery, or whether there was some personal antipathy towards this cast-out, I was unable to decide.

After this Jonah was cast overboard, we obtained the indications upon the table. There could be no hoax in this matter—we were not in the least excited, and did our best to detect fraud. By my request, I was put in communication with the "informer." There were none in the house with whom I had ever before met; none who knew my name or circumstances, or those of my family. I questioned in regard to my family—the number dead and living, their ages and names. The answers were all correct. Some points were also referred to, of the truth of which I was not sure, having forgotten the circumstances, till my return home, when I found them to agree with the answers given. This clearly proves the fallacy of the idea advanced by some that these sounds are produced by some electrical agent of our own mind, always in accordance with the thoughts of the inquirer. When a communication was expected, the alphabet was repeated, and the letter written down which was being pronounced when the rap was given. This manner of conversing seems very ridiculous, but we must remember that we are ignorant of the laws by which it is governed, and the fault may be in us, rather than in the invisible actors.

These invisible agents are not limited in power to the production of these "mysterious rappings;" they go far beyond that in the demonstration of power. I witnessed a display of force which may seem incredible. The medium was a young lady of Uxbridge, Mass., of amiable character and disposition. This young lady could not satisfy her judgment as to the import of these servants to do her will. At my request she called for a communication; the indication of spiritual presence was given, the alphabet was called, and the significant letters written down. The sentence was, "Live a virtuous life and meet me in heaven." This was involuntarily given. Questions were then put respecting the author of this message; the reply was "Mary, your schoolmate,"—the medium having lost a young schoolmate of that name; required her age and the time of her death, and found it to correspond with those of her friend. She then placed the stand on the floor, six feet from any one, commanding it first to tip to the left, then to the right, then to leave its position and follow her. All these requests were at once complied with. For fear of deception, the stand was removed, and a chair placed in its stead, which was also as completely under the influence of the medium's will and the power of the unseen cause as was the stand. We also requested communications through the alphabet, the stand being tipped instead of the raps. It was readily and easily done—the stand tipping four or five inches at the pronouncing of every required letter as we proceeded. We then tried effectually the motive power by trying to hold the stand still, on the floor; and though we profess to have considerable bodily power, our attempts to confine it against the requirements of the medium were useless.

The doctrines advanced by their revelations, so far as I am able to judge, are encouraging to virtue here, and happiness hereafter; though at different times and places, I have heard contradictory doctrines advanced. Whilst some of the communicated ideas are of the highest import, showing the greatest taste in the use of words, and imparting the most holy and virtuous impressions, others are of a low and vicious nature. These are some of the facts of the case, and without further comments we leave all to draw their own conclusions. WAKEFIELD.

Belgrade.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

AUGUSTA AND ITS PROSPECTS.—No. 3.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last I mentioned the central situation of Augusta, as a matter contributory to our prosperity, and suggested that the advantage of location, if in some respects temporarily disturbed, would ultimately be restored, by facilities of communication, to be opened in various directions into the country. These must be the work of time, but at no very distant day, as the country above and at the side of us increases in population and wealth, they will demand increased facilities by the nearest route to reach tide waters, and they will construct them, even if we should be so regardless of our interests as not to assist. The business integrity of the valley of the Kennebec will be maintained, the upper and lower Kennebec will grow together by a mutual intercourse, and the extension of those mutual business relations which have been, and are now, beneficial to both. The Somerset road, which will, undoubtedly, soon be constructed, will give a strong stimulus to the upper country, which will favorably react upon the lower, increasing the navigation on our river, contributing to the success of our railroad, and greatly extending our business relation and connections. It needs not the eye of prophecy to foresee these things, they are distinctly marked on the map of the future, and he who will take the pains may trace them in legible characters.

The next thing tending to add greatly to the prosperity of Augusta, is its inexhaustible water power. The volume of the Kennebec, swollen by many large tributaries, is arrested in its course, and yields its giant strength, continually renovated and renewed, to a willing servitude. Time has tested the permanency of the dam, confidence is fully established in it, and it needs but a return of favorable manufacturing times, with the increased facilities we now have of reaching a market by rails, at all seasons of the year, to induce a large improvement of its wasting power; and when that time arrives, as soon it may, I trust that no spirit of speculation will cause its proprietors to withhold it from market, and when offered, that it may be at such prices as will induce operators to invest. A measure of the prosperity of Augusta is intimately connected with an enlightened and liberal policy, on the part of the Water Power Company, in disposing of their possessions. They must, undoubtedly, look for their profits in an early use of their water power. If one-half of their present power was given away to actual settlers, the other half would be of more value to them than the whole now is.—Every mill erected, every machine added, is but the nucleus which attracts others. Manufacturers are eminently gregarious, and when once successfully started in manufacturing, our progress will be rapid. The water power, from its character, as well as its favorable location, makes it very desirable. The pond created by the Dam is a large reservoir, affording a constant and unfailing power, which, from its extent and depth, obviates a difficulty which sometimes arises in our cold winters, of ice forming upon the wheels and machinery, and of anchor ice, which frequently greatly obstructs the operation of mills. With the small amount of machinery now on the Dam, we have a large and rapid growth of that section of our city near it, destined, as I trust, to be soon greatly increased. The Bond's Brook water power is not to be overlooked, already having two permanent stone dams at a short distance from our business streets, with three other dams within from one to three miles distant. These are valuable for driving small machinery. What is there to prevent the various kinds of manufactures from being established among us,—such as scythes, hoes, axes, hay forks, shovels, paper, and the like, that are not seriously affected by foreign importations? Why not manufacture paper here, as well as at Gardiner, Bloomfield, or West Waterville, where measures are being taken to establish a mill? Why should we go to Massachusetts for so large an amount of articles that we can profitably manufacture at home? Send her the raw material, and operatives to populate her towns and do the labor, our water power remaining idle, and we getting a small sum for the raw material and paying a large sum for the manufactured article. It will not always be so,—we are getting strength, and exercise will rapidly increase that strength. A. B.

For the Farmer.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR:—It is a matter of no small concern to the temperance community abroad, how the battle goes at the capital of the State. In view of the great anticipated gathering of "*Ram Rods*," on the 21st and 22d, the question has been seriously proposed, Can the Convention find Temperance Houses, at which to be accommodated?

As you are on the ground, will you be kind enough to inform the temperance public what Temperance Hotels can be relied upon as *sound*?

ONE OF THE MANY.

West Waterville, Jan. 6, 1852.

NOTE. Well, Sir: The "Central House" commenced as a Temperance House, some years ago, and "sticks to it," like a man. The other houses are something as old 'Squire Wood, of Winthrop, used to say of one of his neighbors, viz.: "He is as honest as the times will admit." They are all as "temperance" as the times will admit. They are all excellent hotels, however; and if the "*critter*" is there, he has gone into a "retiracy" so snug and secure, that it takes an *experienced huntsman* to find him.

By the way, what are the temperance folks in Augusta going to do? If it should be pleasant weather on the 21st and 22d, they will see such an array of the cold water army as they little dream of. The city will be declared in a "state of siege," and where will they pit all their friends? It is time to be up and doing. Had n't some one better make arrangements with the Railroad agents to run an extra train, evenings and mornings, so that Hallowell and Gardiner may receive a part of the guests?

CONVENTIONS IN AUGUSTA. There will be a religious, anti-slavery Convention in this city, next week, on the 20th and 21st inst., (Tuesday and Wednesday,) and a mass temperance Convention on the 21st and 22d, (Wednesday and Thursday.)

For the Maine Farmer.

THE SNOW-DROP.

"The Snow-Drop," which you kindly noticed in a former number, has met with a cordial welcome, even in this, we trust, coldest month of winter, although its cognomen is rather cold and cheerless. And why? Because its contents, unlike its name, are warm and animating. The reading public, by which we understand a very great proportion of a very great population, did not wait until the soul-and-body-slaying heat of dogdays should give them a desperate appetite for "The Snow-Drop," but seized upon it while ten thousand other snow-drops were dropping from the storm brow of ice-bearded winter.

It proved to be not a snow-flake from a frozen December sky, but a "Snow-Drop" from the ethereal regions of poesy, where winter's storm-king does not inhabit, and where snow and ice do not perpetually reign, but where the skies are ever bright and clear, and where summer, sunshine and flowers abide.

Many are the encomiums bestowed on this little book of poems, among them the following:

"I supposed I was giving the unfortunate authoress the price of her book—that I was casting bread upon the waters to be gathered again after many days, but I gathered it the next day with interest, thereby more than verifying scripture. If Grace Greenwood's name was associated with this book of poems, it would be considered a mighty pretty affair; but I consider it of more worth because written by a poor, unfortunate lady of our own State. I should have been ashamed had I not purchased 'The Snow-Drop.' I have read it through and recommenced it. In her situation she has done wonders. I admire it, and would go ten miles to see the fair authoress." (Don't be alarmed, Sarah, he is a married man.)

Perhaps it will be interesting to the readers of this book, and likewise to the readers of the Farmer, who have very frequently noticed her poetic effusions therein, to know more fully the circumstances under which her compositions have been written, and the circumstances under which her little book of poems has been published. I will not stop to beg pardon for so doing, because she is perfectly willing the world should know the adverse circumstances under which she appears before them.

She has been afflicted with what is familiarly called the spine complaint, since she was twelve or thirteen years of age, so as nearly or quite to incapacitate her for labor. For some considerable portion of the time, some fifteen or eighteen years, she has been confined to her bed, and for some eight years, has been but once from home, and then only to her brother's, who lives a short distance from her father's.

Before disease fell upon her, she had not enjoyed much advantage for an education, but afterwards, by her own efforts, and the assistance of a sister, who attended the district school, she acquired a good knowledge of the English language. Her friends kindly furnished her with many books, which she has attentively read and re-read. Thereby has she been able to obtain that knowledge which is gained from books, and to drink from the pure streams of poesy as they flow from the pens of the old masters.

In childhood, before disease had laid its ruthless hand upon her, and blasted her expectations of a joyous life, she was a devotee at the shrine of nature. She offered there her heart's best devotion. She loved, not supremely although devotedly, the glorious effulgence of the sun—the "moon's mild beams"—the stars, as they peeped through their curtain of night—the storm king, as he marshalled his hosts of wind, hail and fire—the mountains, those inimitable and lofty mountains of nature. (teaching man's finite and insignificant powers,)—the wide spread, fertile vale, the flowery lawn, the leaping cataract, the sporting brook, the gushing fountain, the singing birds and the sighing zephyrs.

When these soul-inspiring objects of nature were nearly shrouded by disease and confinement, her mind traveled back, and lingered over the worshipped objects of childhood. She paused an instant at the Castalian fount, seized a lyre—perhaps not Apollo's—and, with unskilled hand, strikes in beautiful simplicity:

"Oft in some sweet, sequestered dell
The blushing flow'ret smiled,
And threw around a pleasing spell,
For me, an artless child.

The fragrant blossoms peeping up
From out the mossy sod,
Caused my young thoughts from earth to rise,
And soar to nature's God.

In Summer, when I wandered forth,
Beneath the deep, green shade,
Or when mild Autumn walked the round,
In gorgeous robes arrayed—

Music, in nature's softest strains,
Stole through my little breast;
'Twas something I could not define,
Nor could it be expressed."

Some of her poems were written while she was confined to her bed. They were written on a slate, because, owing to a nervous affection, she was not able to use a pen, and were transcribed by another's hand. They were written, as her preface says, "to beguile tedious time," to kill that ennui consequent on disease and long confinement, without, perhaps, the most distant thought that they would ever be published. A few of them were communicated for the Maine Farmer and some other papers. How they were received other readers know as well as the writer of this article. A little more than one year ago, she wrote a beautiful poem for the Franklin County Agricultural Society, which was received with acclamation; and when her situation and the circumstances of her father were made known, the Society voted her a premium.

Her father, Mr. William Mower, of Jay, is far declined in life, of quite limited means, and has paid some $300 to physicians for attendance on different members of his family, whom, under these adverse circumstances, he is struggling to support. In this situation of affairs her friends advised her to publish her poems, hoping that she might realize from the sale a small sum to relieve them, in some measure, from the afflictive and trying circumstances in which they are situated.

Their friends, and those who had heard of their situation, and the circumstances under which her productions were written, pledged themselves for 475 copies, and the work was printed in the neatest manner, on beautiful paper, new type and elegant binding. The edition of 1500 copies is vanishing like snow-drops before the summer sun. Already in the town of Winthrop have about 200 copies been sold, and we challenge any other town, her own not excepted, to imitate this example. At least 5000 copies should have been printed, but it was not known that they would meet so rapid demand. "There are a few more of the same sort left. Who takes one," getting his money's worth, and reserving to himself the noble satisfaction of having contributed his penny to one who is afflicted and deserving, and whose noble heart will ascend in benediction for all favors received? M. B. SEARS.

Winthrop, Dec. 23*d*, 1851.

Our friend Moody's communication respecting the Temperance Law did not come to hand until our paper was going to press.

Mr. Thrasher. Information from Spain gives the gratifying assurance of the speedy release of Mr. Thrasher.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Fire in Milo. The Woolen Factory in Milo, was consumed by fire on Monday night, 22d ult., as we learn from the Piscataquis Observer. How the fire originated is not known. It was owned by Hon. Alfred Johnson, of Belfast, and insured for $3000.

Mortality in Boston. During the last year the mortality in the City of Boston exceeded that of the previous year nearly 200 deaths, the whole number amounting to 3855.

Drowned. On Thursday night, 1st inst., Wm. Grant, aged about 35 years, was drowned at Frankfort. He lately resided in Rome in this State. It is supposed that in attempting to go on board of a vessel he fell from the wharf into the river.

Ohio Legislature. Both branches of the Legislature organized at Columbus on Monday, 5th inst., by the election of Democratic officers. In the Senate a resolution of welcome to Kossuth was introduced and referred to a special committee.

Fire in Belfast. At Belfast, on Thursday morning, 1st inst., a workshop of Carter & Co., ship-builders, was burned, with its contents, and the dwelling-house of Mr. Aaron Eaton was also consumed. It is supposed that the shop was set on fire. Loss to Carter & Co. $1000—to Mr. Durham, owner of the shop, $500.

Remarkable Passage. The packet ship Staffordshire, Captain Brown, of Train's line, from Boston December 10th, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th, after a splendid passage of fifteen days—one of the shortest ever made.

Massachusetts State Prison. Stephen Whittemore, Jr., of Salem, has received the appointment of Warden of the State Prison, in place of Henry K. Frothingham, removed.

California Dry Dock. The building for the California Dry Dock, will be finished in the spring, and sent round, in sections, on board of three or four vessels. It costs $610,000.

Fire in Kennebunk. The stable of George W. Bourne, Esq., at Kennebunk Landing, was destroyed by fire Sunday noon. House and store were with difficulty saved. Origin of the fire not known—suspicions of foul play.

Liquor Traffic. The Boston Bee says that New York city receives $50,000 a year for licenses to sell liquor by the glass, while Boston don't get a cent for such purposes. There are, however, no lack of grog shops in the latter city.

Election of Representative. Paul Cyr, Esq., of Madawaska, Democrat, was elected a Representative to the Legislature, on Monday the 22d ult., in the place of Mr. Hines, Whig, who had resigned.

Heavy Embezzlement. Samuel W. Morgan, teller in the Exchange Bank, at Petersburg, Va., absconded on Friday evening, after embezzling funds of the Bank to the amount of $20,000.

Telegraph to Montreal. The Montreal Gazette says that a crossing of the river by the Telegraph line has at last been effected, and the telegraph is now in full operation from that city to Boston, by way of Burlington and Rutland, and to New York.

Gold from California. Since last June, California has sent *home* sixty millions dollars' worth of gold. Who gets it all! Three-quarters of it goes to Europe as fast as it comes.

Telegraphing across the Channel. A telegraphic message of twenty words from London to Paris costs about six dollars and a quarter. The submarine wires continue to work well.

Suffocated. An entire family of four persons were suffocated in New York on Friday night 2d inst., in the premises on the rear of 175, 24th street. They moved into the premises the evening before, and built up a charcoal fire, from the effects of which they were all found dead in the morning.

Bath Ship Building. The number of vessels and amount of tonnage built in Bath last year were as follows:—31 ships, 20,797 20 tons; 11 barks, 4130 10; 3 brigs, 590 27; 5 schooners, 325 14; 5 boats, 44 43; 2 steamers, 99 01. Total tonnage, 36,286 75. Tonnage built in 1850 was 16,800 04. Foreign entrances in 1851, 106; foreign entries in 1851, 60.

Sons of Temperance in England. Mr. Kellogg writes from England, Oct. 30th, that there are now 33 Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Liverpool and Manchester, and about 1400 members. The first Division of the order was organized in Liverpool about two years since.

Snow in Nova Scotia. At Pictou, N. S., the average number of days in the year in which there have been snow storms, during the last seven years, is sixty; the average depth of snow, which fell in each year was nine feet six inches. The snow is usually dry and light, requiring 17 inches depth of snow to produce one inch of water. So says the Pictou Chronicle.

Killed by a Shark. The brig Martha Worthington, from Cape Haytien 9th inst., arrived at Holmes Hole, reports that the cook of brig Emblem, which was in port there, was killed by a shark, while swimming in the harbor. His body was recovered and buried.

New Hampshire. The Democratic State Convention which met at Concord on the 8th inst., nominated Hon. Noah Martin as their candidate for Governor, by a vote of 154 to 79. A resolution proposing Gen. F. Pierce for the Presidency was unanimously adopted.

Massachusetts Legislature. The Legislature of Massachusetts assembled on Wednesday of last week. Hon. Henry Wilson was elected President of the Senate, and N. P. Banks, of Waltham, Speaker of the House. Both these gentlemen are coalitionists, and held the same offices last year.

More Town Credit. The town of Newport at a recent town meeting raised a committee, says the Bangor Mercury, to obtain leave from the Legislature to pledge the credit of that town to aid in the construction of a railroad from Waterville to Bangor. $30,000 to $50,000 was named as the sum for which it was proposed to make the town liable.

Death of M. Kossuth's Mother. Our Vienna correspondent, says the Boston Atlas, in a letter dated Dec. 20, says:—"The Vienna Fremden Blatt, of to-day, states that M. Kossuth's mother died at Pesth on the 16th inst."

Packages for the World's Fair in New York. The packet ship Caroline Reed, which arrived on Monday, had on board 217 packages of goods intended for the World's Fair in New York.—They were from the London Exhibition.

New Post Offices. Among the Post Offices established for the week ending Jan. 3, is one at North Porter, Oxford County, Me., David Colcord Postmaster.

Henry Clay and Intervention. It is armed intervention which Henry Clay opposes; he favors moral intervention.

VACANT SEATS IN CHURCHES. An English paper gives the following account of the remarks of Sir W. Page Wood, the Solicitor General, on the above subject. It may be interesting to some of our readers. He said:

"With regard to keeping the seats empty after service had begun, no person had a right to do so, whether they were paid for or not. He knew a case in which a person holding a pew in church objected to having any persons admitted into his pew, and used to put a padlock upon the door, and come himself after the service had begun.—The clergyman, however, had the padlock taken off, and put persons into the pew when it was empty at the commencement of the service, and he was upheld by the courts in that course."

KOSSUTH AND HIS MOVEMENTS.

Kossuth had determined to leave Washington for Annapolis on Monday; from there he goes to Harrisburg on Tuesday, then to Pittsburg on Thursday, there he will stay the remainder of the week, and will probably reach Cincinnati on the Wednesday following.

The Maryland Legislature have passed resolutions welcoming him to that State, as a committee was appointed to wait on him on his arrival.

The Senate of Rhode Island passed a resolution on Thursday, unanimously, inviting Kossuth to visit the State.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Thursday, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution requesting the governor to invite Kossuth to visit the State. The resolve also passed the Senate, with only one dissenting vote.

The Congressional delegation from Vermont visited Kossuth, Thursday morning. Hon. Mr. Hubbard presented the resolutions of his Legislature and reminded Kossuth that the people of Vermont were the first to resist British oppression. Kossuth replied briefly and expressed gratitude and said the sympathy expressed was a great consolation in his misfortune. He added that he would transmit a written answer to the resolutions, and he hoped to visit Vermont if circumstances permitted him to prolong his stay in the country.

On Thursday, January 8th, 264 guests sat down to the Congressional dinner to Kossuth. Hon. Wm. R. King presided. On his right sat Kossuth, and next to him Mr. Boyd. The room was tastefully decorated with the flags of the United States, Hungary, England, Turkey and France.

REGULAR TOASTS. First—The President of the United States. Second—The Judiciary.—Third—The Navy, made illustrious in giving liberty to the Hungarian chief. Fourth—The Army, in saluting Kossuth, has added glory to its country.

The next toast was—

Give Hungary fair play in her struggle for liberty. (Immense applause.)

Kossuth in his speech in response to this toast said: As Cineas stood among the Senators of Rome, which controlled the world, thus, full of reverence and admiration, he stood among the Legislators of the new Capitol, whither the spirit of the old Capitol had fled.

His hope for Europe was not in consolidation, but in the confederation of States like ours—for that, fair play was indispensable.

Mr. Clay, said Kossuth, thirty years ago said that Paris was transferred to St. Petersburgh. What say you now, if told that St. Petersburg is transferred to Paris! All Europe was but an appendage to Russia. A terrible and a foreboding silence reigned throughout Europe; even Albion was sorrowful. But God's will be done.

He fervently hoped that we should pronounce in favor of non intervention. Such a desideratum would secure fair play; and war would not follow.

The Secretary of State was then toasted.

His sympathies are as broad as his intellect is profound.

Mr. Webster responded, and heartily joined in the welcome. He said their sympathy would exert a mighty influence in Europe. Let it go forth, borne on all the wings of the heavens! The public opinion of an intelligent and free nation was strong enough to shake the most powerful throne on earth.

Messrs. Gentry, Douglass and Cass followed. Mr. Cass said he was ready to pass the declaration of the "hands off" doctrine in Congress tomorrow, and to maintain it.

Kossuth responded to a toast in honor of Turkey, and proclaimed universal friendship for that nation; her interests were identified with Hungary.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S USURPATION.

The New York Tribune sees in the manner of the reception of the news of Louis Napoleon's usurpation, evidence of the rapidity of Human Progress during the last half century. The crime of the first Napoleon was looked upon by the nations with no shudder of abhorrence, and throughout all his career of crime, "Napoleon the Little" still remains the idol of a great portion of his countrymen. Yet, over the whole earth, there is but a handful of men, the leagued despots of Europe and their courtiers, who exult over the movement of the servile imitator. This usurpation draws a line betweeh Republicans and their adversaries. Louis Napoleon cannot be successful, for though he has the army on his side, public opinion is not with him. He has stolen a march on the nation, but the people are not thus to be surprised into slavery. Within three months the people will deliberate and decide, and then an end will be put to his career, either by a revolt, or by the rifle of some Republican. He who puts his crimes beyond the reach of law by abolishing Courts and Legislatures, provokes this short method, and in abolishing all other tribunals before which his acts may be tried, he throws the enslaved back upon the right which existed antecedent to all laws and constitutions—the right of self-preservation.—Unless he consents to be the first and closest state prisoner in France, Louis Napoleon has no chance of outliving his own usurpation,—which, no matter

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The steamer Cambria, from Liverpool, Dec. 27, arrived at Halifax on the 7th inst., and reached Boston on the afternoon of the 8th.

ENGLAND. The most important intelligence is the resignation of Lord Palmeston the British secretary of State for Foreign affairs. Earl Granville, who succeeds Lord P. is only about 37 years old. It is said that Lord Palmerston retired suddenly from his office to the amazement and regret of the whole nation. This astounding act is imputed to the dissensions which were known to exist in the cabinet for several months, and was precipitated by the significant reception and emphatic avowal of opinion to the Kossuth deputation, to whom his Lordship used language by no means complimentary to the absolutists of Europe. The fearless position assumed by his Lordship proved distasteful to the majority of the ministry, and hence the result. This has been the all prevailing topic of conversation at this festive season, and had created universal sensation. The under secretary, Lord Stanley of Alderly, had also tendered his resignation. Among the rumored causes of Lord Palmerston's secession from the cabinet was that of a difference of opinion upon the abstract question of the French revolution, though the mystery was not likely to be revealed before the meeting of Parliament.

It would appear that the return of many Irish emigrants to their own country had attracted considerable attention in Ireland, as in very many instances the expectation entertained had been by no means realized. The Irish were congratulating themselves upon it and regarding it as a ground of hope.

SPAIN. A telegraphic despatch had been received via Paris, stating that the Queen had been safely delivered of a robust Princess, on the 20th.

FRANCE. The all engrossing topic of the Presidential election was occupying the French mind to the exclusion of all others. The President was, throughout the whole of France, still in possession of an overwhelming majority, which was reported as likely to be greater than that of 1847. Ten to one and nine to one seem to be generally the odds in his favor. The telegraphic report from Paris, on the 17th Dec., gave as the votes of eighty one departments, of which twenty three were complete, yes, six millions eleven thousand, no, seven hundred and nine thousand. Many of the deputies had been set at liberty, and much speculation was indulged in as to the new press law to be shortly promulgated. The best informed think that each journal would have to deposit a certain sum with the government as a security for their good behavior. The offences of the press were to be, first, an attack on the President; third, an attack upon religion, family, or property; each offence was to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, arrived at New York on Saturday morning last, She brings over 300 passengers, and advices from San Francisco to Dec, 15th.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. Rain has fallen sufficiently to enable miners in the dry diggings to prosecute their labors with energy and effect. Many who had large piles of dirt accumulated have commenced washing with great success, so that although operations in the rivers have nearly closed, there will be little diminution of the amount produced during the winter. Large sums have been refused for piles of dirt which a short time since could have been purchased for a trifling amount comparatively.

The farmers and villagers in the mining districts have been made comfortable for the winter, and merchants and traders have not been unmindful of the necessary supplies for the convenience and comfort of their customers.

The mining news is very favorable. Rich diggings have been discovered in the Southern mines, from which large amounts, of gold have been taken.

THE SHIPMENT OF DUSTON FROM DEC. 1 TO DEC. 15, amounted to $2,364,000.

The news from the southern portion of the State is somewhat alarming. The Indians from the Gila to the settlements near the Pacific are reported to be combined to drive away the entire white population. Attacks were made on unoffending citizens, some of whom have been killed. Cattle and horses have been driven off; in short, a general system of murder and plunder seems to have been adopted by the savages. On hearing of this combination, expresses were forwarded to the military commanders in California, and the Governor, praying for aid, which was promptly responded to.

Gen. Hitchcock has sent all his disposable force, and such supplies of arms and ammunition as the case required. The Governor also ordered out a Brigade and has commissioned the far famed Col. Hayes as its commander.

So far as heard from, 14 whites had been killed by the Indians.

FRESHET IN VERMONT—FATAL ACCIDENT. The heavy rains of Wednesday night, coupled with melting snows caused a rise in the Onion and other rivers in Vermont. At or near Bolton, on the Vt. Central Railroad, the waters washed a hole in an embankment, of sufficient size to allow the locomotive of an early wood train from Waterbury to fall through. The engineer of the train, named Myrick, and the fireman, were caught and detained by the foot board, and though no bones were broken, yet both were badly burnt by the fires of the engine, the engineer so seriously that he died soon after being rescued. The fireman will recover. [Traveller.

PRICES IN THE WEST. The Western papers complain greatly of the low prices of the products of their farmers, even in Michigan, where the crop was never before so large; and the Racine Advertiser observes that the ruinously low prices at which purchasers are obliged to put their figures, makes wheat raising in Wisconsin unprofitable business. The wholesale prices at Racine are—Winter wheat 50 a 60c, spring wheat 30 a 37c, barley 35 a 40c, oats 15c, corn 30 a 32c, pork in the hog $3,75 a $4,50.

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR. Despatches have been received at Washington from Lord Palmerston, disavowing the firing into the Prometheus by the British brig Express, and gives such assurance of the feeling of his government as apparently precludes the possibility of any misunderstanding between the two governments. It is stated that Lord Palmerston will at once give practical effect to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, by withdrawing from the Musquito protectorate.

A JONAH. It has been already stated that the cook of schooner John W. Dodge stole a large amount of gold from her at St. Jago, Cuba, escaped, and was afterwards taken. It appears that he secreted himself on board an English bark which sailed for Europe, and after being 12 days out sprung a leak. Some of the crew having died and others being sick, the captain put back to St. Jago, when the cook was arrested and 80 doubloons found secreted in his shirt collar and bosom.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR LIBEL. In the case of John and Horace Heardsley *vs*, Louis Tappan, for slander, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs, for $10,000. The slander consisted in giving information through the defendant's Mercantile Agency office, disparaging and injurious to the plaintiff's credit and standing in trade.

[Journal of Commerce.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM BURNT. Barnum's Museum in Philadelphia, a five story brick building, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The building cost $52,000 and was insured for $25,-000. Henderson & Co., booksellers, and Lee & Walker, dealers in pianos, music, &c., who had stores in the building, were also sufferers to a large amount.

RUMORED EXECUTION OF A SAILOR. *Washington, Jan.* 8. It is reported on good authority that a sailor was recently executed on board the sloop-of-war Albany, of the West India squadron, for drawing a knife on the captain. Whether the execution was summarily or by trial by Court Martial, is unknown.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

SENATE. The Senate assembled according to vote of adjournment, at 10 o'clock. Twenty-one Senators were present.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate that a quorum of that body were assembled and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Titcomb, the secretary of the Senate was directed to deliver a similar message on the part of the Senate to the House.

On motion of Mr. Bell, it was ordered that the secretary of the Senate be directed to furnish to the members six copies of the Revised Statutes, and six copies of the Acts and Resolves from 1841 to 1851 inclusive.

Passed in concurrence—Acts in relation to witnesses in suits of corporations; act to amend the 94th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

HOUSE. The House assembled at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Dunn of Poland was charged with a message to the Governor, announcing the existence of a quorum, and the readiness of the House to proceed to business.

Mr. Tolman of Rockland was charged with a similar message to the Senate.

Mr. Dunn presented a communication from Samuel Hunt of Windham, resigning his seat from and after the 8th inst.

Mr. Carter of Portland laid on the table a bill in relation to witnesses in suits against corporations, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Smith of Calais laid on the table a bill additional to chapter 35 of the revised Statutes. It was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith of Calais, Dunn of Poland, Main of Belgrade, Nickerson of Orrington, Noyes of Belfast, Prescott of New Sharon, and Buzzell of Limerick.

Charles A. Ford, member elect in place of John C. Gerry of Waterford, (resigned) appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

David White, member elect in place of Samuel Soule of Skowhegan, (resigned) also appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Ludden of Turner, a committee of one from each county, with such as the Senate may join, was ordered to be raised, to consider the apportionment of the State into six Congressional districts.

Mr. Webster of Norridgewock laid on the table a bill to amend the 94th chapter of the Revised Statutes, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Noyes of Belfast, the committee on elections was directed to enquire whether a vacancy exists in the Lincolnville and Northport district, in consequence of the change of residence of the sitting member, Calvin H. Hale.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

SENATE. Messrs. Adams, Booker and Fish, were appointed on the part of the Senate, to act with the committee of the House, to whom was referred a bill in relation to the suppression of gambling houses.

A resolve, sent up from the House, in favor of Louis Kossuth, extending to him an invitation to visit this State, expressing sympathy with the Hungarian cause, and reprobating the interference of European powers, was referred to a joint committee, of which Messrs. Leavitt, Garland and Mann were appointed on the part of the Senate

On motion of Mr. Titcomb, it was ordered, That the committee on railroads and bridges be directed to enquire what further legislation is necessary to protect the lives of persons traveling on railroads, and of those obliged to cross the tracks of railroads in this State.

HOUSE. A communication was received from Hon. Ether Shepley transmitting the opinion of the S. J. Court, in answer to the questions submitted by an order of the House of May 31, 1851, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Young of Camden, 500 copies ordered to be printed.

The questions to the Court upon which the opinion is based are as follows:

1st. Has the Legislature constitutional power, after a general representative apportionment has been made, in conformity with the Constitution, to alter the Representative Districts so established, until the next general apportionment?

2d. Was it competent for the Legislature of 1850 to incorporate the town of Kennebec, from parts of five different Representative Districts, established by the last general apportionment, and annex said town to the Representative Districts of Readfield and Fayette, so as to give the inhabitants of said town of Kennebec the right to vote in the election of representative in the Legislature, with the inhabitants of Readfield and Fayette?

OPINION.

Hon. George P. Sewall,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The undersigned respectfully present their opinion upon the questions stated in an order of the House of Representatives, bearing date on May 31, 1851.

It is provided by the second section of the fourth article of the constitution, that on or before August 15th, in the year 1821, and "within every subsequent period of at most ten years and at least five," the Legislature shall cause the number of the inhabitants of the State to be ascertained, exclusive of foreigners not naturalized and Indians not taxed; and that "the number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumerations, be fixed and apportioned among the several counties as near as may be according to the number of inhabitants, having regard to the relative increase of population."

When an apportionment of representatives has been made according to these provisions, "among the several counties," it must remain without alteration for five years—for no new enumeration and appointment can be made within that time, without a violation of that clause of the constitution which provides that the least period for an enumeration shall be five years.

Provision is made by the third section of the same article, for an election, by the inhabitants of the towns and organized plantations of each county, of the representatives assigned to that county by the apportionment; those having less than fifteen hundred inhabitants are to be classed into districts having that number, "and so as not to divide towns." This number is to be increased or diminished, if found to be too large or too small to apportion all the representatives assigned to any county among the towns and plantations of that county. The Legislature may at each apportionment authorize a town or plantation not entitled to elect a representative, to elect one for such portion of the time as shall be equal to its portion of representation.

The constitution then declares, that "the right of representation so established shall not be altered until the next general apportionment." This language cannot be considered applicable to the preceding clause only. It has reference to the "right of representation" granted by that section, and established by virtue of its provisions, irrespective of the manner in which it has been established. It is so explicit and decisive that the undersigned cannot hesitate to answer the first question in the negative.

The second question assumes that the town of Kennebec was incorporated "from parts of five different representative districts, as established by the last general apportionment," and annexed "to the representative district of Readfield and Fayette, so as to give the inhabitants of said town of Kennebec the right to vote in the election of representative with the inhabitants of Readfield and Fayette." The question is understood to assume, also, that there were inhabitants entitled to vote residing on those parts of the different districts which were incorporated as the town of Kennebec.—Thus understood, the answer to the second question is also in the negative.

The transfer of territory, and of inhabitants residing upon it and entitled to vote, from one representative district to another, is an alteration of the right of representation in both of those districts before the next general apportionment.

If such an alteration could be constitutionally made without any general apportionment, political parties having majorities in both branches of the Legislature at different times, might by the incorporation of new towns, by the division of existing towns, and by the alteration of town and plantation lines, contribute essentially to the continuance of their power, and thus introduce mischiefs which were intended to be prevented by those sections of the constitution.

The right of the Legislature to incorporate a town composed of parts of several other towns is not intended to be denied or questioned. If not done at the time of a general apportionment, provision may be made, that such inhabitants as are entitled to a vote for representative shall remain united to their representative districts for the election of a representative, until the next general apportionment. ETHER SHEPLEY,
JOHN S. TENNEY,
SAMUEL WELLS,
JOSEPH HOWARD.

To the House of Representatives of the State of Maine.

A communication was received from the selectmen of Lincolnville, stating that Calvin H. Hale, representative from that district, had vacated his seat by removal to California. It was reported to the committee on elections.

Mr. Cheney of Lebanon, agreeably to notice, laid on the table a resolve in relation to Louis Kossuth. It was referred to a joint select committee, consisting, on the part of the House, of Messrs. Cheney of Lebanon, Dunn of Poland, Ludden of Turner, Chapman of Biddeford, Batchelder of Corinna.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

SENATE. Mr. Walker, from the committee on division of towns, reported order of notice returnable to the present Legislature, on petition of Isaac Case and Elisha S. Case, to be set off from Kennebec to Readfield. Accepted.

Petitions presented and referred—Of Walter Brown for an act for the more effectual protection of lumber on its passage from Old Town to Bangor; of E. L. Hamlin et. al. of Bangor, for a savings bank.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Smith of Calais, the messenger was directed to furnish the members with newspapers not exceeding twelve per week to each.

Mr. Cheney of Lebanon, from the joint select committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following:

Resolve extending an invitation to Louis Kossuth.

Resolved, That in Louis Kossuth we recognize a distinguished representative of Freedom and constitutional liberty; and that his excellency the Governor be requested to extend to him a cordial invitation to visit the capital of this State.

Resolved, That we tender to Louis Kossuth the assurance that we entertain a sincere sympathy for the wrongs of Hungary and a deep detestation of the despotic tyranny of Austria, and the unwarrantable intervention of Russia.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire that the general government of the United States may exert an influence, in some wise and proper manner, against all such intervention in future.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On motion of Mr Buzzell of Limerick, the question on the passage of the resolutions was ordered to be divided, so as to vote on the first two.

After remarks by Messrs. Cheney and Buzzell, the first and second resolutions were adopted, yeas 118, nay 1—Mr. Joseph Irish.

On motion of Mr. Carter the question was ordered to be taken on the third and fourth resolutions separately.

The third and fourth resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Chapman, of Biddeford, and Main, of Belgrade, in favor, and Messrs. Dunn, of Poland, and Boynton, of Wiscasset, in opposition. Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

SENATE. Several petitions were presented and referred. But little other business was done.

HOUSE. The discussion on the Kossuth resolutions was continued by Messrs. Carter, of Portland, Noyes, of Belfast, Smart, of Troy, Ludden, of Turner, and Smith, of Calais, in favor of the resolution; and by Messrs. Irish of Union, Piper of Starks, and Buzzell of Limerick in opposition.

Mr. Colby of Bucksport, moved to strike out "proper" from the resolution, and insert "peaceable."

Mr. Smart wished to know exactly what the word "peaceable" means: it is very much like the words "clever fellow."

Motion negatived without a count.

Mr. Colby moved to strike out the words "in a wise and proper manner"—negatived.

The third resolution was passed by the following vote: Yeas, 83; Nays, 34. The fourth resolution was then passed.

MONDAY, Jan. 12.

SENATE. Several matters of unfinished business of the session of 1850 were taken up and referred. An act to set off the farm of Elisha James from Mercer to Norridgewock was finally passed.

A communication was received from the messenger appointing John W. Webster, assistant messenger, for the remainder of the session.

HOUSE. An order was passed directing that a member from each of the counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebec, Penobscot and Waldo be joined to the apportionment committee of one from each county.

The order providing members with newspapers not exceeding twelve per week, was reconsidered and indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Heath of Monmouth, the committee on the judiciary was directed to inquire what legislation was necessary to regulate foreign insurance companies in this State.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Jan. 5.

SENATE. At 12 o'clock, the Senate was called to order. Prayer was read by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Butler. After the reading of the journal, petitions were presented. Mr. Mangum moved that the rules be suspended so far as to admit ladies behind the bar of the Senate, which was agreed to.

Madame Kossuth here entered, leaning on Mr. Gwin's arm, and Col. Pulzsky led in the other ladies of the Hungarian suite.

Mr. Cooper presented petitions against the transmission of mails on Sunday—a bill reviving the pension act of 1816, so as to give the widows of soldiers in the last war a pension for life, was taken up, debated, and on motion, laid on the table.

At one o'clock Messrs. Shields, Seward and Cass entered with Kossuth, who was leaning on the arm of Mr. Shields. Mr. Shields said, "*Mr. President, we have the honor to announce Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States.*" The chair invited Kossuth to a seat in front of the Secretary's desk. The Senators then rose, and Kossuth advanced to the seat and sat down.

Mr. Mangum, in order that Senators, and all others might have an opportunity of paying their respects to our illustrious guest, moved an adjournment. Agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

A crowd then advanced, and were introduced to Kossuth by Messrs. Seward and Shields. Every avenue leading to the Senate chamber, long before ten o'clock was thronged with persons anxious to witness Kossuth's reception by the Senate.

HOUSE. Mr. Carter moved a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of introducing the resolution authorizing the speaker to appoint a committee of nine to wait upon Louis Kossuth, and introduce him to the House. He said if the House intended this mark of respect to the distinguished man, they must do it between this & Friday, as Kossuth will then leave the city.

Mr. Stuart caused to be read an amendment which he intended to offer, that the chairman of said committee introduce him in these words:

"We introduce Louis Kossuth to the House of Representatives," on which the members are recommended to rise, and the speaker will invite him to a seat.

The question was taken upon the rules being suspended, yeas 117, nays 51.

Mr. Carter then introduced his resolution, and under the operation of the previous question, it passed, 123 to 53.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

SENATE. A communication was received from the war department, enclosing a memorial from seamen and petty officers of the navy on the Pacific coast, asking for increased compensation. Report of the treasury department was received and ordered to be printed.

Petition received from the merchants of New York asking for the appropriation of a route to China.

Several bills were read upon the subject of flogging in the navy, and the contract for public printing. Both subjects were postponed.

The bill appropriating $5000 for the repair of the library, and $8000 for the purchase of books, was passed.

A message was received from the President, giving information of the pardon of the prisoners belonging to the Lopez expedition, by the Queen of Spain; also containing a letter from the Secretary of State recommending Congress to make an appropriation to bring the persons home and minister to their necessities.

HOUSE. The speaker announced the committee to wait upon Kossuth and introduce him to the House tomorrow.

Mr. McMullen, from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, one hundred and sixty acres of land, on condition that he will occupy and cultivate the same for a certain period. Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bernhisel, delegate from Utah, protested against the publication of the report of the returned judges for Utah territory. He thought the report was extraordinary, and would prejudice a dependent and distant people.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

SENATE. Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Boston, praying that the charges upon the American exhibitors at the world's fair be paid by the United States.

Mr. Fish presented the resolutions of the government of New York city, tendering to the United States a lot of ground in that city, on which to erect a mint. Referred to finance committee.

The petition praying for the restoration of flogging in the navy was taken up on motion of Mr. Gwin, who moved its reference. Ex-Commodore Stockton of New Jersey made an able speech in opposition to the use of the lash. The Senate then adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE. In expectation of Kossuth's visit, confusion prevailed everywhere, and it was agreed that some time should be devoted to the introduction of bills.

Mr. Bayly, amongst many others, introduced one for the relief of American citizens, lately imprisoned, and pardoned by the Queen of Spain, which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

At one o'clock, the committee of five entered with Kossuth, who had the arm of Mr. Carter. Having approached the area, Mr. Carter said:

"*Mr. Speaker, I have the honor on the part of the committee to present Louis Kossuth to the House of Representatives.*"

The Speaker, "*As the organ of this body, I have the honor to extend to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the House of Representatives.*

Kossuth bowed to the compliment, and in a low tone acknowledged with gratitude the honor paid to him, an exile, by the Legislature of this glorious Republic, and returned thanks to the House of Representatives for their generous reception.

He was invited to a chair near the Speaker, and had scarcely seated himself when the House adjourned until Friday.

Crowds then pressed around Kossuth, and a general introduction took place. After a lapse of about fifteen minutes, Kossuth retired with the committee.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

SENATE. Mr. Rusk reported the House resolution to contract for the mails between Oregon and California.

The President communicated the acknowledgments from Canada, through Hon. Mr. Crampton, of a donation in purchasing a library.

Mr. Clark presented a memorial asking for a survey of certain ports in the China seas; he further recommended a survey of the Northern Pacific.

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, the documents relative to the claims of Maine and Massachusetts, under the treaty of Washington, were referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill to fill up the library room was taken up and passed.

HOUSE. The House went immediately into committee of the whole on private bills, and went through the calendar, passing every bill, some thirteen in number.

The speaker presented a message from the President, transmitting the correspondence, and the report of the Secretary of State, with numerous documents relating to the territory of Utah, a garbled version of which has been already published.

Mr. Polk moved their reference to the committee on territories, with instructions to print. It was a serious matter, of great importance, and the subject should undergo a strict investigation.

Mr. Clingman sustained the motion.

Mr. Bernhisel moved that it be referred to the judiciary committee. He said he should at an early day ask the appointment of commissioners to proceed to Utah, and take testimony to lay before Congress.—Meanwhile he asked the suspension of executive and legislative action and public opinion, respecting these libelous and false reports. An animated debate ensued and the matter was finally referred to the committee on territories.

Adjourned till Monday.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

SENATE. A great number of petitions were presented. Several private bills were taken up and passed.

Mr. Foote's compromise resolution was taken up and Mr. Downs addressed the Senate in its favor till the hour of adjournment.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	5 00 @ 7 00	Round Hogs,	6 75 @ 8 25
Beans,	1 00 @ 1 50	Clear Salt Pork,	9 @ 11
Corn,	80 @ 85	Dried Apples,	4 @ 5
Oats,	35 @ 37	Cooking do.	25 @ 30
Seed Wheat,	1 75 @ 2 00	Winter do.	50 @ 68
Rye,	75 @ 80	New Potatoes,	40 @ 50
Butter,	12 @ 15	Clover Seed,	6 @ 06
Lard,	10 @ 12	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 06
Cheese,	6 @ 8	H. Grass,	2 75 @ 3 00
Mutton,	4 @ 5	Red Top,	75 @ 80
Chickens,	6 @ 8	Hay loose,	7 00 @ 8 00
Geese,	6 @ 8	Lime,	00 @ 1 00
Eggs,	14 @ 17	Fleece Wool	30 @ 38
Corn Meal,	80 @ 85	Pulled do.	30 @ 35
Rye Meal,	87 @ 90	Woolskins,	50 @ 1 00

BRIGHTON MARKET, January 8.

At Market, 1075 Cattle, 3450 Sheep and Lambs, and 250 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra, $6 50; first quality, $5 75 @ $6 00; second, $5 00 @ $5 50; third, $4 25 @ $5 00.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $22 to $43.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Sales from $1 75 to $2 75. Extra lots, $3 00 @ $4 75.

SWINE.—At retail, from 5 to 6½c.

BOSTON MARKET, January 12.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee, common brands, $4 25 @ $4 50; fancy brands, $4 50 @ $4 62½; Ohio and Michigan, $4 50 @ $4 62½; St. Louis, $4 25 @ $4 37½.

GRAIN.—Sales of yellow flat Corn, 63 @ 64c; white, 60 @ 61c. Northern Oats, 41 @ 42. Rye, 75c per bushel, cash.

HAY.—Country Hay, per 100 lbs., 70 @ 75c. Screwed Hay, per cargo per ton, $10 00 @ $11 00; at retail, per hundred, 70 @ 80c.

Highly Important from the British Province of New Brunswick.

From the St. John Observer, Oct. 17, 1848.—As at this season of the year, throughout the winter months, coughs and colds are the most prevalent of all the various ills that flesh is heir to, we would advise such of our readers and others who may be thus afflicted, to avail themselves of that excellent medicine, "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," which, judging from our own experience, and that of others, we consider as being one of the safest and most effectual remedies that has ever been concocted for the above complaints, and which meets with the cordial approval of many of the best physicians. And as delay is dangerous, and coughs and colds frequently terminate in consumption, this efficacious and agreeable remedy should at once be resorted to. Mr. S. L. Tilley is the agent in this city, who can enumerate many instances in which the most pleasing results have followed from the use of "Wistar's Balsam."

From the Evening Mirror, New York, March 30, 1849.—*Wistar's Balsam.*—We regard the Wild Cherry tree as one of Nature's own physicians, a sort of good Samaritan of the forest; for its "medical gum" has relieved the sufferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. Wistar is a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the red Cherry tree, and it is a remedy by no means "bad to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed its renovating influence in consumptive cases, when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by EBEN FULLER, J. W. COFREN, DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell. Sold also by Druggists and Agents throughout the State. 52

MAINE RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.

The undersigned hereby invite their brethren, of all denominations in the State, to meet in Convention at Augusta, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 20 and 21, 1852, commencing at ten o'clock A. M., to consider what duties the Word and Providence of God impose upon us in reference to Slavery in our Country.

Whilst much has been done against this great evil and sin, in denominational and other forms, we believe there are solemn obligations yet undischarged, and that great good may result, in the present attitude of affairs, from embodying the religious Anti-Slavery sentiment of the State, giving truth a more effective utterance, and uniting our prayers and efforts in such modes of action as the gospel may both sanction and demand.

Pres David N. Sheldon, Waterville College; Rev. David Thurston, Vassalboro'; Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, Bangor; Rev. Rufus P. Cutler, Portland; Rev. Dexter Waterman, Unity; Rev. Stephen Thurston, Searsport; Rev. S. L. Caldwell, Bangor; Rev. C. W. Morse, Portland; Rev. W. F. Farrington, Portland; Rev. Richard B. Thurston, Waterville; Rev. Wm. H. Hadley, Portland; Rev. Wm. B. Hayden, Portland; Rev. J. B. Scott, Portland; Rev. Samuel E. Brown, Portland; Rev. Mark R. Hopkins, Searsport; Rev. C. O. Libby, Scarboro'; Rev. J. M. Bailey, Buxton; Rev. Wm. McDonald, Biddeford; Prof. Geo. Shepard, Bangor Seminary; Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, Bowdoin College; Rev. Benj. D. Peck, Portland; Rev. Joseph Ricker, Belfast; Prof. J. T. Champlin, Waterville College; Prof. J. R. Loomis, Waterville College; Rev. D. B. Randall, Gorham; Rev. Geo. B. Little, Bangor; Rev. Philip Weaver, Bangor; Rev. Sylvester Judd, Augusta; Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton, Montville; Rev. John B. Foster, Editor Zion's Advocate; Rev. A. N. Freeman, Portland; Rev. John Wilde, Falmouth; Rev. C. C. Cone, Saco; Rev. Oren B. Cheney, Lebanon; Rev. Aaron Sanderson, Portland; Rev. John R. French, Seamen's Chaplain; and 700 others. 3

Bymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, on New Year's eve, Mr. ROBERT B. DAVIS of Sidney, to Miss MARY JANE BRIGGS.

In Chester, Mass., November 18th, Mr. C. B. THOMES of Standish, to Miss ANN TAYLOR.

In San Francisco, Cal., November 5th, Mr. BARNEY BUCKLEY to Miss MALVINA WHEELER, daughter of Wm. C. Wheeler, both formerly of Bangor.

In Hallowell, Mr. ANDREW I. LYNN to Miss M. ELIZABETH GOOD.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Hon F. O. J. SMITH of Westbrook, to Miss ELLEN E. K. GROTON, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Groton of Bath.

In Weld, Mr. WILLIAM O. PARLIN to Miss ZOA M. JONES.

In Waterville, Mr. THOMAS CLARK, JR., of Boston, to Miss ARVESTA H. LEWIS.

In Winslow, Mr. DANIEL DINGLEY to Miss FRANCES B. HAYDEN.

In Norway, Mr. CLARK P. TRUE to Miss SARAH E. DANFORTH.

In Buckfield, Mr. GEORGE W. BATTLES to Miss ARMINTA BUCK.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy struggles are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In Portland, January 10th, Capt. JOHN C. ANTHONY, formerly of this city, aged 37. His funeral was attended by Sabattis Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of which Lodge he was a member.]

In Alna, ELIZABETH DOLE, Widow of Hon. John Dole, aged 74.

In Enfield, January 4th, JOAN P. SAVAGE, wife of Robert Savage, aged 56. [The Olive Branch will please copy.]

In Standish, October 27th, JANE ANN DAVIS, daughter of Simeon and Jane Davis, aged 21.

In New Sharon, December 3d, GEORGE KIMBALL, aged 21.

In Chelsea, December 28th, HANNAH L. WEST, wife of Leonard West, and daughter of Wm. and Mary Dalton, of this city; December 14th, infant son of the above, aged 5 mos.

In Kennebec, November 15, Mrs. ABIGAIL HAWKES, aged 76.

In Industry, NORRIS ALLEN, son of Elder Datus Allen, aged 24.

In Waterville, HOWARD B. SWIFT of Bangor, aged about 30; CAROLINE COLCORD, aged 41.

In Sangerville, Elder WM. OAKES, aged 77.

In Charleston, Widow NANCY NORCROSS, formerly of Hallowell, aged 84.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS.

HAVING lived in Illinois over 17 years, and traveled extensively into other parts of the West, I am prepared to give such information to persons holding LAND WARRANTS, either in regard to their location or sale, as will be valuable to them. Communications, post-paid, directed to the subscriber, care of J. N. Clifford, will receive prompt attention. J. E. AMBROSE.

Augusta, Jan. 12, 1852. 3w3

NOTICE TO TEMPERANCE MEN.

THE Friends of Temperance, in Augusta, are requested to meet at DARBY HALL, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15th, at 6½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the Temperance Convention, to be held in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 21st and 22d. Per Order.

KENNEBEC CO. AGRICULTURAL SOC.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, for the Choice of Officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be holden on **Monday, Jan. 26th,** at the Mansion House, Kennebec Cross Roads, at 10 o'cl'k in the forenoon. E. O. BEAN, Sec'y.

Readfield, Jan. 12, 1852. 3

MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

ABSTRACT of the Annual Report of the Directors of Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, made on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1851.

No. of Policies issued the last year,	3,359
" " now in force,	13,586
Amt. of Prem. Notes received the last year,	$62,219 00
" " " available to the Treasury,	301,113 00
" of Property now at risk, about	8,000,000 00

Cash Receipts.

Received on Prem. Notes the last year,	$2,488 76
" balance of 4th assessment,	1,990 03
" on 5th assessment,	1,965 21
Total receipts,	$6,254 00

Expenditures and Disbursements.

Debt, outstanding at commencement of year,	$7,320 76
Cash paid Directors for services,	117 92
for adjusting and settling losses,	384 25
cost and expenses of claims contested,	63 24
Secretary for services,	390 50
Treasurer do. do.	107 25
for books and stationery for office,	96 24
for printing blanks, advertising, &c.,	170 12
for making 5th assessment and committing bills,	185 24
for postage, stamps, and to express men,	40 23
for miscellaneous items,	21 61
for losses and damages by fire,	9,389 33
Interest on loans,	603 91
collecting 4th assessment,	698 32
Abatements on 4th assessment,	277 42
Total amount of disbursements,	$19,865 64
Deduct receipts,	6,254 00
Leaves a balance against the Co.	$13,611 64

For the payment of which, and to liquidate liabilities not yet adjusted, there is now due on the 5th assessment the sum of fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirty-six cents, which it is believed will be sufficient to pay all the claims against the Company at the present time.

The losses sustained the past year have been forty-four being fifteen less than in the preceding year.

Per order of the Company. J. M. HEATH, *Sec'y.*

BELTING LEATHER for sale, wholesale and retail, by Sept. 1, 1851. 36 MEAD & BROOKS.

VROOMAN'S PATENT

Boot Lasting and Crimping Machine.

THIS is an article of recent invention, and of great value to every Boot Manufacturer in the known world. The work for which it is designed, being done (by its use) with great facility, and in the most *perfect* manner. The lasting of a boot, which, in many cases, is very perplexing, and requires a strong man a long time to perform, can by the aid of this invaluable instrument, be accomplished by a boy in less than one minute's time. Those who have been accustomed to its use, say they would not be without it for fifty dollars, or on any consideration. The price asked puts it in the power of every boot maker to purchase one. For sale wholesale and retail by SAMUEL HARRIS, South Main St., Springfield, Mass.

JAMES DINSMORE & SON, of Skowhegan, General Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.

N. B. Agents of the *right stamp* are wanted to introduce and sell the above, in different sections of this State.

Skowhegan, Jan., 1852. 3m3

TOWN ORDER LOST.

LOST—on or about the 20th of December last, a Town ORDER drawn in favor of JOSEPH LEONARD, for the sum of $146 25. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

Windsor, Jan. 12, 1852. *3 A. S. COOMBS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a License from Hon. DAN'L WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Kennebec, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the premises, at the House now occupied by WM. SEWALL, on **Thursday, the 15th, inst.** at 10 o'clock A. M., all the Real Estate belonging to AMBROSE SEWALL, deceased, being his Homestead, situate in China.

PRINCE BESSEY, *Adm'r.*

China, Jan. 13, 1852. 3

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1852.

ANTHONY S. COOMBS, Guardian of ELIZA J. KEENE and SARAH M. KEENE of Windsor, in said County, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 1st Monday of Feb. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 3

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE petition and representation of MARY E. WRI

The Muse.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

LIFE.

BY M. B. SEARS.

I saw thee when the silent power
Of budding childhood's opening flower
Waked love and ecstasy!
And every eye with pleasure smiled,
That caught thy gambols, joyous, wild—
Thy laughter and thy glee!

I saw thee when the fires of youth,
Of life, of love, of love's own truth,
Were burning in thy breast;
And all the scenes of coming life,
With pleasure's climax ever rife,
Borne on hope's golden crest!

I saw thee in thy bridal hour,
When love had lent thy hopes new power
On blissful wing to rise—
Change earth to paradisean state,
And bind to nature, fast as fate,
The blisses of the skies!

I saw thee, in thy manhood's prime,
Launched on the billowy wave of time,
Breasting the surge of life;
Its joys and wealth to share, and gain
The lisping of thy deeds from fame,
Thou dar'dst its toil and strife!

I saw thee when the rush of years
Had filled thy breast with doubts and fears,
Of hope's illusive ray;
And when thy faded, aged form
Was bowed beneath that wintry storm
Which bore those hopes away!

I saw thee breathe the deep drawn sigh,
As faded from thy waning eye
The light of life's last ray!
I saw thee on thy funeral bier—
The sable pall, the sigh, the tear,
Told thou hadst passed away!

Then, what is life? A meteor gleam
On time's fast ebbing, eddying stream,
That weds eternity!
Love's waning, a wish scarce heard,
Hope's fading beam, a joy deferred,
Was all of life to thee!

Written for the Maine Farmer.

THE SAILOR BOY.

BY HANNAH S. ABBOTT.

Welcome to thy native shore,
'Tis thy sister greets thee!
But how sad! for ah, no more
A fond mother meets thee!
Oh! thy looks—how void of joy,
Shipwreck'd, orphan, sailor boy!

Sacred tears thine eyes have sought—
Let them flow, my brother;
Truly mournful is the thought
Of a departed mother!
Weep awhile—it may allay
Thy distress, dear orphan boy!

Thou no father's care hast known—
'Tis years since he departed—
And thou wast left to her alone,
The faithful and kind-hearted;
But cold death did her destroy—
Thou art now an orphan boy!

Brother, let us cease to weep!
She hath left her blessing—
Her dark eyes no more shall weep
For afflictions, pressing:
Nought in heaven can her annoy—
Think of that, dear orphan boy!

While on life's tempestuous sea,
Thou art swiftly driven,
May it thy chief business be
To seek a home in heaven;
Then, in that bright world of joy,
Meet thy mother, happy boy!

The Story-Teller.

From the Ohio Farmer.

TOO PROUD TO WORK:
OR THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

BY H. F. M. BROWN.

"Oh! bright will be this world of ours,
When chains no longer fetter,
When men shall rank with equal powers,
And RIGHT, not MIGHT's the better;
When wealth shall have no lordly claim,
To lift its proud possessor,
When poverty shall bring no shame
To humble its confessor—
When, Brothers all,
The great and small,
And earth holds no oppressor!

The editor of the New York Express tells his readers that *five thousand* American girls are starving in the cellars and garrets of New York, because they are too proud to work in genteel families, where they can have enough to eat and drink, and good beds, and good *air* to *breathe*. He does these five thousand girls the justice, however, to say that they are trained in all the culinary arts, although they scorn to be servants in a kitchen. Why is this? Surely these thousands of girls do not love starvation—do not, from mere pleasure, toil eighteen out of the twenty-four hours, for enough to keep soul and body together. But the Express Editor makes an effort to solve the mystery. "They will not," he says, "live where they cannot eat with master and mistress—as if there could be any comfort to either party in eating bread together where such a relation existed." The Editor tells not the whole story. The evil of which he complains lies at the very foundation of our social system. Woman, from all time, has been regarded as a sort of human commodity, sent here to fill up the vacancies in the world of intelligencies; and Nature, as if to reconcile creation's lords to the lumbering of earth with these automatons, has made her a kind of wingless angel, to be petted, caressed, and then allowed to pass away, without the world being benefited by her having lived in it. By some, woman is regarded as a bird of paradise, her chief excellence being plumage—as unfitted for life's sober duties—as caged canaries. She has been taught that female labor is degrading—and by whom?

Who has taught woman that a delicate hand, a rosy cheek, and raven ringlets, are prized above a lofty, independent spirit? Just such men as the Editor of the New York Express—just such men as give tone to public opinion—those who have degraded labor by degrading the laborer; those who have driven thousands of my country women to be what they are—drones in the world's great hive!

So long as labor and degradation go hand in hand, so long as this, "What does she do for a living" spirit is up—so long as vice is respected in broadcloth, and virtue spurned in rags—so long the cry will be heard, "Woman is starving!" "Woman is selling her bones, her sinews, and her soul for bread, because she is too proud to work."

Some of our poets, and painters, and editors too, are "starving in garrets and cellars." Why don't they turn footmen, or kitchen servants, make fires, and black master's boots? They could find places where they would have "enough to eat, good beds, and *good air to breathe*." "Too proud to work!" not exactly that! They know their souls are too large to be kitchen-bound; and they know their master and will serve but one.

But—I beg your pardon, reader, I did not commence with the intention of writing a chapter upon the duties and degradation of woman: I only wished to give you a sketch of the life of one who is not "too proud to work;" of one who seems, who has ever seemed, the ideal of all that is beautiful, all that is excellent, in woman's nature.

There is nothing very remarkable in the life of Lizzie Carrolton. She is not a Joan of Arc, a George Sand, nor one of the frail flirting butterflies that figure so conspicuously in fashionable life. She has not even romance enough to play the guitar by moonlight, nor to fall in love with the "solitary horseman" that has travelled over a legion miles of novel-land. Indeed, her history is but the history of woman, when rightly educated.

Mr. Carrolton was a plain, sensible farmer, his wife the very incarnation of goodness. They married young, and settled on a farm upon the banks of the Connecticut. Lizzie, their eldest child, inherited her father's indomitable perseverance, and her mother's gentleness of spirit.

At fourteen, Lizzie was wild and wayward, yet as loving and guileless as the fawns she petted.

She had few claims to what the world calls beauty, yet I have heard it a thousand times hinted, that Lizzie Carrolton's brown eye contained a world of tenderness, and that she had the sweetest voice, and the happiest heart out of heaven. Lizzie had learned to make butter, and bread, to rake the hay and tend the flowers, but the et ceteras which make a fashionable woman were wanting.

The little village of Elendale had now become a flourishing manufacturing town. Mr. Carrolton's farm had been divided, and subdivided into building lots, and he, in consequence, became one of the richest men in town; but he kept on in "the even tenor of his way," cultivating the few acres left him by the iron tread of commerce.

Mrs. Carter, and Mrs. Young, our minister's wife, frequently hinted to Mrs. Carrolton the propriety of giving Lizzie a genteel education.

"She is a sweet girl, and would make such an ornament to society," said Mrs. Young, "and such a suitable companion for my daughter," chimed in Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Carrolton's good sense, and Lizzie's don't-care-ativeness, prevented either from taking umbrage at the hints given.

At last, however, Mr. and Mrs. Carrolton, began seriously to consider the expediency of giving Lizzie a better education than our village school afforded.

Lizzie, I well remember, came tripping over the dewy meadow one fine May morning, to take leave of us. We thought, of course, our separation the most serious trouble in all the world, for we all loved Lizzie Carrolton. "Good bye," said Lizzie, while tears and smiles were striving for the mastery. "Good bye! I shall be home at vacation, a tall, dignified lady, a suitable companion for Mary Carter—at least no disgrace, I hope, to Mrs. Carter's 'daughter.'" "And none to the son," said my mother, smiling significantly.

The Carters we thought wonderful people, for they came from Boston, a great city, which, in our estimation, contained the wonders of the world. Some thought them ignorant and ill-bred, but Mr. Carter owned the finest horses and the finest furniture in town, and Mrs. Young thought him a perfect gentleman, and Mrs. Young's word was law; so, of course, the Carters were entitled to consideration.

Vacation brought Lizzie, much to our gratification. She had grown tall; her head was full of Algebra and Botany, but she remained the same artless child of Nature.

Mrs. Carter began to be remarkably gracious to Lizzie. She was the first to make a party in honor of her arrival; Mary and "Mr. George Washington" (as the domestics were taught to call George Carter) the first to call. George Carter was a tall, yellow-haired, verdant youth, with more dollars than brains, and to him the former seemed the most requisite. George thought his attentions to the farmer's daughter a mighty condescension, but Lizzie took a different view of the case.

Three years had passed, bringing the common ups and downs to the inhabitants of Elendale.—To none came the change more sensibly than to the Carters and Carroltons. Mr. Carter had grown rich and corpulent; Mr. Carrolton had faded to a mere shadow, and had become as penniless as a pauper.

Carter had long coveted Mr. Carrolton's paradise of a place. By dint of deception he had persuaded Mr. Carrolton to endorse notes to a large amount for a scape-grace, reputed a gentleman of fortune. The day of payment came, and Mr. Carrolton's last farthing went into the hands of the creditors. Mr. Carter bought the "Carrolton Cottage" for one fourth its value, turning its occupant penniless upon the world.

One bleak November day, a few weeks subsequent to the failure of Mr. Carrolton, Mrs. Carter surprised us by calling with her knitting. "Since dear Mrs. Young had moved to Boston," she said, "she was so lonely that she came in to amuse herself." To be sure we felt complimented by a call from Mrs. Carter, if a fit of ennui had driven her to seek our society. True, Mr. Carter received his first impetus in a brewery, Mrs. Carter in a milliner's shop, and Mr. "George Washington" peddling beer. But what of that! Mrs. Carter was rich now, and had condescended, notwithstanding the chill November day, to call upon my invalid mother.

Mrs. Carter was not long in bringing up the stereotyped story of Mr. Carrolton's mismanagement, and his poverty in consequence. And what "was most provoking of all," Lizzie had returned from school "with her head as high as ever." "Lizzie," I replied, "will probably never know the loss of property. I suppose George is to have the Cottage, and ——" "and what?" said Mrs. Carter, laying down her knitting, and looking over her gold-bowed glasses; "have the care of all the Carroltons?" "Yes!" I replied. Seeing by my saucy gaze that I was not daunted by my own presumption, Mrs. Carter resumed her knitting, and gave me a long lecture upon the propriety of people moving in their appropriate sphere, and concluded by saying that she never liked Lizzie, and was sure, that had George ever thought of making her his wife, the idea was now abandoned. But still she would assist Lizzie, by getting her a situation among some of her city friends, and hoped we would advise her to accept should she succeed in the effort. The mystery was now solved! she wanted to get Lizzie out of sight of George, and we to help perfect the scheme. I had another whole mouthful of impudence ready to pour out in reply to this eloquent speech, but my attention was arrested by the slamming of the gate. In rushed Lizzie Carrolton, the same happy-hearted creature. She flew about, shaking hands and kissing the children. Mrs. Carter coolly extended the tips of her fingers, and very condescendingly said, "how do you do, Lizzie?" But Lizzie sat down and chatted as if nothing had occurred.

"What do you intend doing, Lizzie?" said Mrs. Carter, looking up significantly from the stitches she had let down.

"I intend to finish this cap for mother," was the answer.

"What are your future plans, I mean? You certainly do not expect to return to school?"

"No," said Lizzie, "I've graduated."

"Your father's reverse of fortune will render it important for you to seek employment immediately, and I was thinking that I might procure you a situation with some friend of mine in Boston."

"Thank you, Mrs. Carter, when I wish a situation with your city friends, I'll call on you."

Mrs. Carter did not, or did not wish to see the sarcasm that characterized Lizzie's replies, and continued: "Now I think of it, my friend, Mrs. Judge Sprague, wants a girl. It is an excellent situation, Lizzie."

"Then I shall have the pleasure of seeing you there, I suppose?"

"No, Lizzie, in Boston servants do not see their mistress' company, only as servants. Servants and genteel people do not associate."

"Do you mean, Mrs. Carter, that Mrs. Sprague is genteel!" said Lizzie.

"I mean," replied Mrs. Carter, indignantly, "that the wide distinction in our families—yours and mine—will forever exclude you from our society."

"Thanks for the explanation. I was only thinking if Mr. 'George Washington' supplied Judge Sprague with small beer, I should have an occasional glimpse of his yellow ringlets."

The mention of "small beer", was too much for the equilibrium of the dignified Mrs. Carter. Gathering up her needles that had escaped in the storm, Mrs. Carter bowed herself out of the house.

As soon as she was out of sight, Lizzie burst into a flood of tears, and wept like a child, until Mr. Bingham's heavy boots reminded her that to wipe her eyes would be prudent.

He inquired the cause of our elongated visages, and, children-like, we told the whole story.

"So, Miss, you are crying about young Carter, hey? but, child, he is not worthy to be your slave."

"You are mistaken, Mr. Bingham," said Lizzie, "it is neither for the son, nor the insults of the mother that I am weeping, but it is for my poor, poor father."

"Well, well, girl, crying will avail you little less than nothing; so wipe your eyes and look up. I've a plan for you, so don't be discouraged. You had better go to Boston, but not in the capacity of 'servant.' Go to Parson Young's; he will get you a school, and give you a home."

"Parson Young has grown wealthy too," replied Lizzie, "and may not want a poor girl."

"Grown rich! Well, how came he by his riches? Your father supported him through years of poverty, and helped him to his present ten thousand a year. I guess he will be glad to help the child of his patron. As for your father, he can have my house on the farm, and what land he and Charles can till, free of rent, as long as he lives."

With a light step, and a lighter heart, Lizzie hastened to lay her darling plans before her parents. But Lizzie was artless and unsuspecting, and her parents could not consent to sending her alone into a great city.

One pleasant spring morning, I walked over to the Bingham farm to see Lizzie. I found her, and Charley, as happy as the birds; but Mr. Carrolton had been sick all winter with a spinal affection.

"Charley and I," said Lizzie, addressing herself to me, "have planted the potatoes and corn, and made the garden; little remains that Charles cannot do. Now, you see what a good girl I have been, can't you invite me home with you to spend a week?"

Mrs. Carrolton begged that she would go, for she had been housed the whole winter.

At nightfall Lizzie filled her travelling bag and we started for town. She turned back the second time, kissing her mother, and telling her if she got sick she would come home. Lizzie, I thought, had grown childish, but trouble had, perhaps, made her so. When we reached the brow of the hill, Lizzie turned and looked toward the old house they had just left. Knowing her love of the beautiful, I supposed she was gazing at the fleecy clouds that half obscured the setting sun. "It is a glorious sunset, Lizzie," I said.

"Yes," she replied, "but my thoughts are not there. I was looking at our old weather-worn house, and wondering if I should ever see it again. Never, never again!" she muttered turning from the scene.

"Lizzie, Lizzie! you are mad!" said I, grasping her hand.

"Not mad," she replied fixing her large eyes steadily upon me, while her face was hueless as ashes. "I just begin to be sane. For eighteen years I have been helpless as an infant, bound all my life by the accursed chains of custom, and for no other crime than that of being created a woman. To-morrow I shall seek a shelter in Boston."

I attempted to expostulate, but the effort was vetoed.

"Nay, Hester," she said, "I will listen to your bugbear tales no longer. God never created a soul destitute of goodness, and human nature in Boston is human nature everywhere.—Too long I have eaten the bread of dependence; it has grown bitter, and I will eat it no longer.

Finding objections useless, I listened to her plans without further interference.

"I have," she continued, "leave of absence for a week. At dawn I shall start and walk to the four mile station, to avoid giving trouble to the retail gossipers of the village. Mr. Young will help me to a city school, and before I am missed from home, I will write to father, and tell him of my good fortune, before he has an opportunity to anticipate trouble."

Next morning I cautiously moved about, preparing breakfast for Lizzie. That over, she started, with brother John as pilot, to take the cars at the next station. To shun the villagers, who might be stirring, they took a cross path to the main road. "Good bye," said Lizzie at parting. "Tell Mrs. Carter that I forgot to avail myself of her kindness, yet who knows but I may yet be Mrs. Judge Sprague's servant?"

Before night the whole village was in commotion. Lizzie Carrolton was seen before light, skulking through Esquire Carter's pasture with a strange gentleman. Some evil was afoot, that was certain. If she was going off in the cars, why did she not wait till they came along? and why shun the highway? Mrs. Carter was about with her knitting again. She always knew Lizzie to be an imprudent girl. Mr. 'George Washington' guessed people would begin to learn that other reasons, besides Lizzie's poverty prevented his making her his wife. Mrs. Higgins 'spected as how Lizzie would turn out when she was dressed up and sent off to school. Aunt Patty said no good ever came of edikating gals; they were sure to run off with some good-for-nothing feller.

Before the end of the week, Mr. Carrolton had heard the whole story with an extra finish. He came into our house one morning, and sank into a chair, looking as if he was sitting for a daguerrotype of despair. Without suspecting the real cause of his wretchedness, I sent for a glass of water. "It is my child I want," said the old man; "in heaven's name, where is she? lost! ruined!"

Half dead from fright, I told him the whole story.

"Thanks be to God!" he said, clasping his hands, "my child is not lost! Parson Young will protect my child, the child of his old friend."

The day of Lizzie's arrival in Boston, she presented herself to Mrs. Young, and told her poverty, her hopes and her wishes. Mrs. Young did remember her when a little girl, but she had certainly acted imprudently in leaving home alone, and without the consent of her parents.—Suddenly remembering an engagement, she begged to be excused, telling Lizzie she would see in the morning what could be done for her. An Irish girl kindly took Lizzie into the kitchen, and seated her by a smoking stove.

"Surely," said Bridget, "such a delicate little Miss as you, must be after wanting some supper and a bed."

"I do want both," said Lizzie.

"Indeed, marm, and you may share both with me, for that was mistress' orders."

Next morning, Mr. Young walked into the kitchen, bowed to Lizzie, and asked if she wished a situation as servant. Lizzie, poor child, did not even guess that he knew she was the daughter of his old friend; so with the artlessness of a child, she repeated her whole story. After she was through, "I know who you are," he said, "Mrs. Carter wrote us last fall about your father's mismanagement, and requested us to get you a situation. We did so, but you did not choose to accept it. However, you can have it now, and if you are faithful and honest, you will be kindly treated." Without giving Lizzie an opportunity of replying, he called Patrick from his coal shoveling, to go and show the young woman the way to Judge Sprague's. "Judge Sprague's at last," thought Lizzie. But any where rather than in a corner of that smokey kitchen.

Patrick took Lizzie to the door of Judge Sprague's mansion, rang the bell, and went whistling back to his reverend master. Lizzie introduced herself to Mrs. Sprague, and asked employment. "Oh, yes!" said Mrs. Sprague, "I told Mrs. Young, last evening, I would take you for a chamber-girl."

For a whole year Lizzie toiled uncomplainingly, but she felt that her low wages were insufficient for her own, and the wants of her family. At last, she summoned courage to tell Mrs. Sprague the story of her poverty, and the absolute necessity of seeking employment that would command higher wages.

"You are a noble girl," said Judge Sprague, who had overheard the conversation. "I'll see what can be done for you."

In a few weeks, the Carroltons were snugly quartered in a nice little house of Judge Sprague's. Charles was clerk in a store, and Lizzie was teaching in one of the city schools. The broad earth contained not a happier family than the Carroltons. Judge Sprague and wife often visited them, never forgetting that it was "more blessed to give than to receive."

Their sky was not destined to be cloudless. Ere many months passed, Mrs. Carrolton was taken ill of a fever, which kept her some months confined to her room. The whole care of the family, and of the invalid, now devolved upon Lizzie. Judge Sprague sent his family physician to attend Mrs. Carrolton, and succeeded in persuading Mr. and Mrs. Young to call once. They were sorry to find the family in such deep affliction—hoped it would result in saving of their souls; but they were careful to give them nothing which would result in the saving of their bodies.

Dr. Summerfield gave Mrs. Carrolton and a few other poor patients into the hands of his junior partner, a young gentleman of wealth and high reputation. Dr. Lee, it was thought, was not only too attentive to his patient, but to the daughter also. He passed with them the long winter evenings, in reading to the family, or teaching Charles book-keeping. "There is no good," Mrs. Summerfield would say, "in the son of a millionaire spending his evenings with Mrs. Sprague's chamber-girl. It would throw a shade upon the family, for every body knew that Dr. Lee was engaged to her daughter." But things grew daily worse. The son of a millionaire and the chamber-girl were riding and walking together. She was introduced by Dr. Lee to his friends, as coolly as if she was worthy of the honor,

An indignation meeting was at length called, over which Mrs. Young presided. Dr. Lee, by particular request, was present. He heard from the company the whole history of Lizzie: how she eloped with a strange gentleman, who probably left her to starve in Boston, but Mrs. Young took compassion upon her, and Mrs. Sprague afterwards took her for a chamber-girl. "Now, Dr. Lee, what are your motives in introducing that servant girl into genteel society!" inquired Mrs. Young.

"My motives, my intentions! Why, I intend to marry the girl, to be sure. What do you suppose I mean?"

Consulting his watch, Dr. Lee begged to be excused, for he had an engagement with Miss Carrolton at seven.

The subsequent morning, the papers announced the marriage of Augustus Lee, M. D., son of Hon. W. H. Lee, of New Orleans, to Miss Lizzie, only daughter of Jacob Carrolton. Mrs. Summerfield went into hysterics, and ordered the morning papers thrown into the fire. Miss Summerfield was not heart-broken, from the fact, perhaps, that disappointments were confined to the lower class. Mrs. Young was happy to hear of Lizzie's good fortune, and lost no time in tendering her congratulations.

Years have come and gone, leaving us a legacy of pleasant and mournful memories.

Mr. Carter gave his life a freewill offering upon the altar of Bacchus; but a splendid monument tells little save that "the rich man died and was buried." "Mr. George Washington" is following in the footsteps of his late father.

Parson Young, a little chagrined that Judge Sprague and Dr. Lee had taken slips in another church, felt that duty called him where his labors would be better appreciated.

Lizzie, though mistress of thousands, is the same gentle-hearted creature. Like a good angel, she goes about visiting the poor and sick, clothing the destitute, and educating the orphan.

Lizzie Lee will leave her name enshrined in the hearts of the poor and the afflicted; and the children's children of the orphans she has educated, will "rise up and call her blessed."

A NEW WAY TO RAISE THE NEEDFUL. A young lady of Manchester, England, has been advertising for a husband. She will present her husband on the happy day with five thousand pounds; *but* no applications will receive the slightest attention unless accompanied by a "post-office order for eight shillings, the price of this advertisement." The damsel is "by profession a Baptist," and she would decidedly prefer a "serious young man," and very serious must the young man be who would spend eight shillings for the information offered in return.

As two urchins were trotting along together, one of them fell and broke a mug which he was carrying. He then commenced crying, when the other boy asked him why he "took on so?" "'Cause," said he, "when I get home, mother'll lick me for breaking the mug." "What," said the other, "haint you got no grandmother to your house?" "No," was the reply. "Well, I have, and I might break two mugs and they daren't lick me."

Sheridan is reported to have once fallen into a coal cellar on his way home, after a good supper at Drury Lane, and his abuse of the vender for not keeping a light at the door was warmly retorted by the wife. "Hang it," cried Sheridan, who was not much hurt, "do you think I want to pocket your coal?" "No," retorted the wench, "but your nose may set the coals on fire."

Sabbath Reading.

"AT EVENING TIME IT SHALL BE LIGHT."

Walk with the Lord at morn—
While every scene is fair,
While opening buds the boughs adorn,
And fragrance fills the air.
Before the rosy dawn awake,
And in thy being's pride,
In the young blush of beauty, make
Omnipotence thy guide.

Walk with the Lord at noon,
When fervid suns are high,
And pleasure, with a treacherous boon,
Allureth manhood's eye;
Then, with a diamond shield of prayer,
Thy soul's opposers meet,
And crush the thorns of sin and care
That bind the pilgrim's feet.

Walk with the Lord at eve,
When twilight dews descend,
And Nature seems a shroud to wear
As for some smitten friend.
As slow the lonely moments glide
On mournful wing away,
Press closer—closer to His side,
And he will be thy stay.

And should'st thou linger still,
Till midnight spreads her pall,
And age laments, with bosom chill,
Its buried earthly all!
Thy withered eye, a signal bright
Beyond the tombs shall see—
For He who was thy morning light—
Thy God—shall walk *with thee*.

THOUGHTS WORTH PONDERING.

"I can speak it from experience," says the celebrated Erasmus, "that there is little benefit to be derived from the Scriptures, if they be read cursorily or carelessly: but if a man exercise himself therein constantly and conscientiously, he will find such efficacy in them as is not to be found in any other book whatsoever."

"The genuine philosophy of Christ," says the same author, "cannot be derived from any source so successfully, as from the books of the Gospels and Apostolic Epistles; in which, if a man philosophize with a pious spirit, praying rather than arguing, he will find that there is nothing conducive to the happiness of man, and the performance of any duty of human life, which is not, in some of these writings, laid down, discussed and determined, in a complete and satisfactory manner."

"That which stamps upon the Scriptures the highest value," says Bishop Porteus, "that which renders them, strictly speaking, inestimable, and distinguishes them from all other books in this world, is this, that they, and only they, contain the words of Eternal Life. In this respect, every other book, even the noblest compositions of man, must fail; they cannot give us that which we most want, and what is of infinitely more importance to us than all other things put together—ETERNAL LIFE."

KOSSUTH AND THE BIBLE.

A large Bible was presented to the great Hungarian patriot while in London, by a number of British ladies. Upon receiving it, Kossuth said: "I take it for no merit in my life that I am a religious man, not for any merit of mine, but because it is a necessity to every honest and thinking man, and because it is the most rich and fruitful source of those sentiments and those feelings which lead to happiness in this world and bliss in the world to come. I shall value it because I take religion to be the most rich source of that consolation which I have so often wanted in my life. Being a religious man, and because religious, as well an enemy to superstition, intolerance and fanaticism, as on the other hand, the friend of freedom, I readily confess that it is from this great book that I have learned the principle of loving my neighbor as myself, and strength and courage to act in the great cause which has always been the guide of my life. Judge from this how I prize this gift to me presented on the part of some ladies, and of which a copy was also presented by an honorable working man to my wife at Winchester. This, sir, will remain as the choicest gift I have received."

BE KIND TO THE OLD.

Be kind to those who are in the autumn of life, for thou knowest not what sufferings they may have endured, or how much it may still be their portion to bear. Are they querulous or unreasonable? Allow not thine anger to kindle against them; rebuke them not, for doubtless many and severe have been the crosses and trials of earlier years; and perchance their dispositions, while in the springtime of life, were more gentle and flexible than thine own. Do they require aid of thee? Then render it cheerfully, and forget not that the time may come when thou mayest desire the same assistance from others, that now thou renderest unto them. Do all that is needful for the old, and do it with alacrity, and think it not hard if MUCH is required at thine hand, lest when age has set its seal on THY brow, and filled thy limbs with trembling, others may wait upon thee unwillingly, and feel relieved when thy coffin-lid has covered thy face forever.

DEATH OF A WIFE. The death of a man's wife is like cutting down an ancient oak that has long shaded the family mansion. Henceforth the glare of the world, with its thousand vicissitudes, falls upon the old widower's heart, and there is nothing to break their force, or shield him from the full weight of misfortune. It is as if his right hand was withered—as if one wing of the eagle was broken, and every movement that he made brought him to the ground. His eyes are dim and glassy, and when the film of death falls over him, he misses those accustomed tones which might have soothed his passage to the grave.

[Lamartine.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS. The great end of prudence is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendor cannot gild and acclamation cannot exhilarate; those soft intervals of unbounded amusement in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and throws aside the ornaments and disguises which he feels in privacy to be useless incumbrances, and to lose all effect when they become familiar. To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition the end to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the execution. It is, indeed, at home that every man must be known by those who would have a just estimate of his virtue or felicity.

Let every man endeavor to make all the world moral by a strict performance of his duty to God and man, and the mighty work of reformation will soon be accomplished.

All our lives, all our faith, all of our religious professions and performances, are only so far alive, and not carcases, by how much there is of solid virtue and good in them.

Nothing can be a real blessing or cure to the human soul, but what is made by its own appropriation.

The most profitable resistance to evil is that of obedience to Divine Laws, as contained in the Word.

Zealous men are ever displaying to you the strength of their belief, while judicious men are showing you the grounds of it.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE
And Sons of Temperance Offering,

BY GEN. SAMUEL F. CARY, P. M. W. P.

THIS Magazine will be particularly devoted to Temperance literature of a high character, consisting of Tales, Essays, Biographies of eminent Temperance Men, Poems, &c. &c.; it will be issued on the first of each month, and each number will contain 64 pages of *original* matter prepared *expressly* for this work by our most popular and talented writers, and will be embellished with Portraits (engraved on steel in the best style) of the distinguished Temperance Champions of our country. Among the Portraits already engraved for the work, are the following:

Edward C. Delavan, Esq.; Rev. Nath'l Hewitt, D. D.; Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D.; Deacon Moses Grant; Gen. John H. Cocke; Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D.; Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D.; Rev. Albert Barnes; Rev. E. N. Kirk; Rev. John Chambers; F. W. Kellogg, Esq.; L. M. Sargent, Esq.; N. D. Elwood, P. G. W. P. of Illinois; Eliphalet Nott, D. D. L. L. D.; Dr. R. D. Mussey; John B. Gough, Esq.; Dr. Charles Jewett; Hon. J. W. Johnston, G. W. P. of Nova Scotia; T. M. Gally, P. G. W. P. of Va.; A. Campbell, P. G. W. P. of N. B.; A. B. Moreau, G. W. P. of Ill.; W. S. Williford, P. G. W. P. of Georgia; Hon. Geo. Hall, P. G. W. P. of N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow; Hon. C. N. Olds, G. W. P. of Ohio J. M'Caleb Wiley, P. G. W. P. of Ala.; Hon. J. B. O'Neal, G. W. P. of S. C.; Thomas J. Evans, G. S. of Va.; James Patterson, P. G. W. P. of La.; A. M. Baker, P. G. W. P. of Mich.; B. S. Edwards, P. G. W. P. of Ill.; Gov. Geo. Briggs, &c. &c.

The list of Contributors embraces nearly all the best writers of our country.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, invariably in advance; Ten Copies for $16; Twenty Copies for $30.

R. VAN DIEN, 86 Nassau street.

JAMES DINSMORE & SON, of Skowhegan, General Agents for Maine, to whom all orders should be addressed. AGENTS WANTED. 23

METHODIST ALMANACS, for 1852, for sale by
51 E. FENNO.

DR. POLLARD

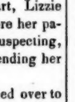
WILL leave PORTLAND, January 5th, 1852, and may be consulted as usual, free of charge, at the following places, viz:

Jan. 6 & 7, at Edael Webber's, Lisbon;
8, Wm. S. Young's, Lewiston;
9, Isaac N. Prescott's, Esq., Monmouth;
10, Holmes & Baker's, Winthrop;
11 & 12, Col. J. O. Craig's, Readfield;
13, Elisha Kent's, Esq., Kent's Hill;
14 & 15, Robert Erskine's, Fayette;
16, Wm. Morrison, Jr.'s, Chesterville;
17, Stoddard House, Farmington;
18 & 19, Capt. Wm. True's, Phillips;
20, T. Sampson's, Farmington Falls;
21 & 22, Clement Belle's, Norridgewock;
23, Jefferson Codlin's, New Sharon;
24, Eliphalet Wood's, Vienna;
25, D. M. Teague's, Mt. Vernon;
26, T. S. Weleigh's, East Mt. Vernon;
27, Thomas Wadleigh's, Belgrade;
28, Capt. Thomas Sherburne's, No. Readfield;
29, Col. J. O. Craig's, Readfield.

Dr. Pollard will then return, making promiscuous calls on his way to Portland. Having traveled upon this route for the last 18 months, it is not necessary to enumerate the different Diseases upon which he treats. Those who wish for further information, reference may be had to the back numbers of the Maine Farmer. Dr. Pollard will visit Waterville again on February 16th, and remain at the Elmwood House until Friday, the 20th; he will then visit Augusta, of which particular notice will be given.

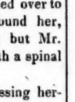
Terms for medicine, cash. A. W. POLLARD,
Independent Vegetable Physician.
Portland, Dec. 24, 1851. 5w52

FARM FOR SALE,



SITUATED on the dividing line of Mount Vernon and Readfield. Said Farm contains 107 acres of land, cuts 25 tons of hay, is well fenced, the buildings are nearly new, has two never failing wells of water, and is in every respect a desirable situation, it being within three-quarters of a mile of the well known Seminary at Kent's Hill. This Farm will be sold at a bargain, as the proprietor intends moving to New York in the spring. For further particulars apply on the premises to JOHN VALPEY.
Mt. Vernon, Dec. 22, 1851. 4w1

A FARM FOR SALE,



NEAR the Cross Roads, in Kennebec, (formerly Hallowell,) of 90 acres, with a good house, two barns, and a good orchard, wholly engrafted with the best varieties of fruit. Beautifully situated upon the east side of Winthrop Great Pond, with an extensive view of delightful scenery. A more pleasant situation can rarely be found. ELIJAH POPE.
Kennebec, April 10, 1851. 16tf

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE subscriber is prepared to receive Applications for Fire, Life, Health, and Live Stock Insurance in safe and economical companies.

Risks taken in the United States Insurance Company, without a premium note, at less rates than by any other Stock Company in New England.

☞ Several judicious men wanted to act as Agents for the above companies. STEPHEN HAWES, Agent.
Augusta, Oct. 13, 1851. 42

BOUNTY LAND AND PENSIONS!

THE Subscriber having opened an Office in Augusta, (at which he may be found every forenoon,) offers his services to all who may desire them, in establishing their claim to PENSION and BOUNTY LANDS, and procuring their Land Warrants.

He may be found afternoons and evenings at his Office in Hallowell, as heretofore. All communications addressed to me, either at Augusta or Hallowell, *postage paid*, will be promptly attended to.

OFFICE: *In Augusta, lower floor Stanley House—in Hallowell, at the Post Office.* R. G. LINCOLN.
June 24, 1851. 26

STOCK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Sorrel MARE, of good size, well built, a good and handsome traveler, 5 years old. A Durham BULL, 3 years old, of beautiful form, and girls 7 eighths blood, and stocked is considered equal to any in the county. Also a COW, 5 years old, large and handsome, and an extra milker; together with her Calf one week old. The above named stock will be sold low.
GEORGE TABER.
Vassalboro', 12th mo., 1851. 3w1

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

DOCT. IRA THING having completed his New Store at MT. VERNON VILLAGE, has furnished it with a Good Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and Medicines,

Among which are Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets, Sheetings, Tickings, Cotton Flannels, Prints, De-Laines, Cambric Warps, Molasses, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, and Spices; a good assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives, Shears, Scissors and Needles; Thick and Calf Boots and Shoes, and a large assortment of Kid Shoes; a good assortment of MEDICINES, also most of the POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES of the day, among which are Townsend's, Cobbett's, Greffenberg and Wistar's Sarsaparilla; all of Dr. Jayne's Medicines; all of Dr. Rose's Medicines; Morrison's, Brandreth's, Wright's, Smith's, Soule's, Ewins', Bussell's, Anti-Bilious, Thayer's, Poor Man's, Rose's, Jayne's and other Pills; Wistar's American and Jayne's Vermifuge; Franum Extract, Hungarian Balsam, Wild Cherry Bitters, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Liniments, Salves, &c.; also, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, Dye Stuffs; School Books, Writing Books, Paper, Pens and Pen Holders; also an assortment of Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Syringes, Breast Glasses, Nursery Bottles, Catheters, &c., together with a great variety of other articles too numerous to particularize, all of which will be sold at fair prices for all kinds of Country Produce, and *cheaper* for *cash* than can be purchased at any other Store in the vicinity.

Dr. T. also keeps an assortment of good Liquors and Wines to use in his Practice and for the preparation of Medicines, but *not* to be used as a beverage.

There is one of Norcross' Furnaces in the cellar, by which the Store is kept at a summer heat in the coldest of the weather, making it one of the most comfortable Stores to do business in that can be found. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

P. S. Dr. T. wishes to buy 3000 bushels of good ASHES, for which he will pay *Cash* or GOODS.

Dr. T. wishes every person having unsettled accounts with him, to call and settle; he wishes to settle with every one of his customers the present month and begin anew for 1852. 49 Mt. Vernon Village, Dec. 1, 1851.

FACTS FOR THE MUSICAL WORLD.
THE MOST PERFECT INSTRUMENT YET

THIS is an age of improvement, therefore the fact will suggest itself to every intelligent mind that every feasible means should be employed to attain that degree of excellence, in both useful and polite accomplishments, which a constantly improving state of society demands. To accomplish this most desirable end, the study of the science of Music is assuming an importance not to be overlooked, and to obtain the best instrument for its cultivation and practice, is the first and greatest consideration. The subscribers submit to the public their beautiful style

Æolian Seraphine and Reed Organ,

With their latest improvements combined with the valuable principle of CARHART'S PATENT, which for elegance of manufacture and unrivalled beauty of tone, render them the most desirable instrument in use, and a growing rival of the Piano Forte.

Prices according to style and finish, from $40 to $130.

The ÆOLIAN or CARHART'S PATENT MELODEON, is immediately made portable, the legs folding under, making them compact, and when secured in a packing case 3½ feet long, 14 inches wide, and 8 inches high, weighs but 40 lb